

CONFIGURATIONS OF INFINITELY NEAR POINTS

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ABSTRACT. We present a survey of some aspects and new results on configurations, i.e. disjoint unions of constellations of infinitely near points, local and global theory, with some applications and results on generalized Enriques diagrams, singular foliations, and linear systems defined by clusters.

1. INTRODUCTION

The subject in this paper can be understood to be originated with the study of singularities of plane curves, their desingularization by iterated point blowing-ups, and the problems of existence of curves having either assigned singularities or passing through a given set of points or infinitely near points with prescribed multiplicities.

Early, in the past century, Enriques gave an answer for the existence of such curves, without conditions on the degree, in terms of precise inequalities involving the prescribed multiplicities. Some essential data for it, are the proximity relations among the given infinitely near points, i.e. the incidence between points and the transforms of exceptional divisors obtained by blowing-up precedent points. This data is encoded in the so called Enriques diagrams.

Later, the local study of (complete) linear systems of curves leads Zariski, in the thirties, to define complete ideals on regular local rings, investigate their structure and establish their theory in the smooth two dimensional case. Lipman has continued the development of the theory of complete ideals for singular two dimensional cases and in higher dimensions; in particular, in the eighties, by establishing it for finitely supported complete ideals, i.e. for ideals supported at the closed point and such that there exist finite sequences of point blowing-ups which make the ideals locally principal. In parallel, also in the later eighties, Casas develops in modern geometrical terms the two dimensional theory, and applies it to solve the problem of determining multiplicities of passage through infinitely near points for polar curves of plane curve singularities.

Factorization theorems are obtained, in general, for these ideals in terms of simple (or special *-simple) ideals corresponding to finite chains of infinitely near points. An algebraic-geometric point of view, in terms of geometry of infinitely near points, was given by the first two authors and Lejeune-Jalabert in the nineties. This includes the treatment of finitely supported toric ideals, and a rather explicit theory for them.

Applications of finitely supported complete ideals have been developed, both in the local and global cases, by means of constellations and configurations of infinitely near points respectively. Such applications include those of different subjects as, among others, the study of singularities of adjoints or polar curves [13], [14], [21], [52], [50], the Poincaré problem on the degree of projective integral curves of first order algebraic differential equations [5],[6],[7],[23],[47],[29], the Harbourne-Hirschowitz conjecture on special linear systems of projective plane curves (and related topics) [61], [62], [63], [56], [54], or the monodromy and related conjectures for non degenerated hypersurfaces with respect to clusters, [45], [46].

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This paper gives an introduction to this subject as well as a survey on the main results and several of its applications. Some new results are also included.

The paper is organized as follows.

In Section 2 we give a survey on the local aspects of the theory. After recalling the basic definitions of the geometric theory extending to higher dimensions the classical case presented in [22], we relate this geometric framework with the algebraic theory introduced in [70, 71]. It follows the Lipman's unique factorization result (allowing negative exponents) for finitely supported complete ideals [49] on a germ of smooth variety, which extends to higher dimensions the unique factorization of any complete ideal of a two dimensional local ring into simple ideals. Each simple ideal in the factorization is associated to one infinitely near point to the origin, and it reflects geometrical properties of the chain of points which need to be blown up in order to create it. A union of such chains with the same origin will be called constellation along the paper. Constellations with integral weights at their points are called clusters. Complete ideals supported on a constellation correspond to concrete clusters called idealistic. Such clusters with the natural semigroup structure are called the Galaxy of the constellation. Galaxies become closed under taking adjoints, and the part consisting of idealistic clusters corresponding to adjoint ideals is determined from the Galaxy itself.

Assuming that the characteristic of the ground field is zero, the morphism $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} : X_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow X$ obtained by composition of the blowing-up of the points of a constellation \mathcal{C} on the smooth germ X is shown to be an embedded resolution of complete intersections defined by general elements in a finitely supported complete ideal with that constellation as support. The variety $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ will be called the sky of \mathcal{C} . On the other hand, in Section 2.4 it is shown how the use of characteristic cones provides a natural framework to study factorizations properties for ideals.

Finally, we consider the case of toric varieties and monomial ideals, giving explicit description and results on toric constellations and proximity in combinatorial terms, which are not available in general non toric cases. Linear proximity, a finer concept than the one of proximity, is also characterized and used for describing the Galaxy, the characteristic cone and factorization properties. For the ideals in the subgalaxy generated by the simple factors in Lipman factorization the whole features of Zariski's theory hold as in the smooth two dimensional case. Generalized Enriques diagrams, i.e. those which also contain the linear proximity information, are also characterized.

Section 3 is devoted, on the one hand, to extend the language and theory of constellations of infinitely near points and clusters to the global situation. Here, we consider configurations, i.e. finite union of constellations with origin at different points of a smooth variety. The notions of sky, clusters and Galaxy have an obvious sense also for configurations. On the other hand, we focus our attention on the study of the cone of curves $NE(Z)$ of a projective regular surface Z , mainly bearing in mind the case in which Z is rational. We give a description of some generalities and known properties of $NE(Z)$, showing a variety of different shapes that it may have, and, in particular, we focus on the case of finite generation (polyhedrality). Rational surfaces with polyhedral cone of curves are interesting issues that have several applications, as we shall see in the last section.

The so called P-sufficient configurations, introduced in [27] and [28], are configurations over a relatively minimal rational surface X satisfying a numerical condition which depends only on their P-Enriques diagram. The interest of such a configuration \mathcal{C} is given by the fact that its sky $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ has a polyhedral cone of curves. We consider also configurations \mathcal{C} of base points of 1-dimensional linear systems (pencils) ϱ on a projective regular surface. We give a description of the face of $NE(X_{\mathcal{C}})$ generated by the classes of the integral components of the curves in ϱ , using it to give (in characteristic zero) a characterization of the irreducible pencils (that is, those with integral general curves) in terms of their clusters of base points. When ϱ is a pencil at infinity a great deal of information is known on the cone of curves and the characteristic cone of $X_{\mathcal{C}}$.

[10, 11] and we summarize it. In Section 4 we show some of the above mentioned applications of the theory of clusters of infinitely near points in the global case.

In Section 4.1 we describe some results on the theory of foliations based on aspects in preceding sections. All these results are related to the classical Poincaré problem on establishing bounds for the degree of projective curves which are invariant by an algebraic plane foliation. In Section 4.2 we show that the language of infinitely near points and idealistic clusters can also be applied to give new results on a conjecture (the Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture) which deals with the dimension of the linear systems of the projective plane defined by clusters whose associated configuration is a set of general points of the plane. In both cases, there is a very extensive literature giving either partial proofs for problem or for the conjecture or dealing with related subjects. We recall some results in cases for which the Poincaré problem or the Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture have a satisfactory answer. Those results are established in terms of clusters and their proofs involve the knowledge of the cone of curves of the surfaces associated with certain pencils at infinity and certain properties of the P-sufficient configurations.

2. LOCAL THEORY

2.1. Constellations, proximity and Enriques diagrams. Let X be a regular variety of dimension d at least two, over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{K} . In the sequel we consider varieties obtained from X by a finite sequence of closed point blowing-ups. A point P is *infinitely near* $Q \in X$ if Q is the image of P under the composition of blowing-ups; denote this relation by $P \geq Q$. A geometric description of the blowing-up of a point may be given as an avatar of the graph construction related to the definition of projective space. Let $\varphi : (\mathbb{K}^d \setminus \{O\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{d-1}$ with $\varphi(x)$ the line joining O to x . Consider the closure $\overline{\Gamma}_\varphi$ of the graph of φ in $\mathbb{K}^d \times \mathbb{P}^{d-1}$. The blowing-up of \mathbb{K}^d with center O is the proper birational morphism given by the projection on the first factor $\sigma : Bl_0 \mathbb{K}^d := \overline{\Gamma}_\varphi \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^d$. The exceptional fiber over O is a rational divisor $B_0 \simeq \mathbb{P}^{d-1}$.

Definition 2.1. A *constellation of infinitely near points* (in short, a constellation) is a set $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$, with $Q_i \geq Q_0 \in X_0 = X$, such that $Q_i \in Bl_{Q_{i-1}} X_{i-1} =: X_i \xrightarrow{\sigma_{i-1}} X_{i-1}$, for $1 \leq i \leq n$; where $Bl_{Q_{i-1}} X_{i-1}$ denotes the blowing-up of X_{i-1} with center Q_{i-1} .

The point Q_0 is called the *origin* of the constellation \mathcal{C} . We call also the dimension of X the *dimension* of \mathcal{C} . Let $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} = \sigma_0 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_n : X_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow X_0$ denote the composition of the blowing-ups of all the points of \mathcal{C} , where $X_{\mathcal{C}} = X_{n+1}$. Two constellations \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' over X are identified if there is an automorphism π of X and an isomorphism $\pi' : X_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow X_{\mathcal{C}'}$ such that $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}'} \circ \pi' = \pi \circ \sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$. The relation $Q_j \geq Q_i$ is a partial ordering on the set of points of \mathcal{C} . If this ordering is total, i.e. $Q_n \geq \dots \geq Q_0$, we say that \mathcal{C} is a *chain constellation*. For example, for any constellation \mathcal{C} and any $Q \in \mathcal{C}$, the set $\mathcal{C}^Q := \{P \in \mathcal{C} \mid Q \geq P\}$ of points preceding Q is a chain constellation. The number of points in \mathcal{C}^Q , different from Q , is called the *level* of Q . The root of \mathcal{C} is the only point of level 0. For each point $Q \in \mathcal{C}$ let Q^+ be the set of points of \mathcal{C} consecutive to Q , i.e. the points following Q for the ordering \geq such that there is no strict intermediate point; write $|Q^+|$ for the cardinal of this set. If Q^+ has only one point, it denotes this point. For each point $Q = Q_i$, let B_Q (or B_i) be the *exceptional* divisor $\sigma_i^{-1}(Q)$ on X_{i+1} , and E_Q (or E_i) its successive *strict* (or *proper*) transforms on any X_j (which will be specified if necessary) with $Q_j \geq Q_i$, in particular in $X_{\mathcal{C}}$. The *total* transforms are denoted by E_Q^* or E_i^* . The sets of divisors $\{E_Q \mid Q \in \mathcal{C}\}$ and $\{E_Q^* \mid Q \in \mathcal{C}\}$, considered in $X_{\mathcal{C}}$, are two basis of the lattice $N^1 = \bigoplus_{Q \in \mathcal{C}} \mathbb{Z} E_Q \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ of divisorial cycles with *exceptional* support in $X_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Definition 2.2. A point $Q_j \geq Q_i$ is *proximate* to Q_i if $Q_j \in E_i$ in X_j ; notation : $Q_j \rightarrow Q_i$ (or $j \rightarrow i$). The *proximity index* of a point Q_j is defined as the number $ind(Q_j)$ of points in \mathcal{C} approximated by Q_j , i.e. $ind(Q_j) := \#\{Q_i \in \mathcal{C} \mid Q_j \rightarrow Q_i\}$.

If $R \in Q^+$ then $R \rightarrow Q$, these are the so called trivial proximities. If R belongs to the intersection of several exceptional divisors produced by blowing-up precedent points then R is proximate to all these points. Since the irreducible exceptional divisors we consider have normal crossing, in dimension d a point may be proximate to at most d points. If the dimension of C is *at least three*, then $R \rightarrow Q$ if and only $R \geq Q$ and $E_R \cap E_Q \neq \emptyset$ in X_C . Note that if $R \rightarrow Q$ then $R \geq Q$, but the converse does not hold in general. The proximity relation (\rightarrow) is a binary relation on the set of points of a constellation, but not an ordering in general.

Remark 2.1. For each point Q_i , the only irreducible exceptional divisors, besides E_i , appearing in the total transform E_i^* , in X_C , are exactly those produced by blowing-up the points proximate to Q_i . Therefore $E_i = E_i^* - \sum_{j \rightarrow i} E_j^*$. The so called *proximity matrix* $((p_{ji}))$, with $p_{ii} = 1$, $p_{ji} = -1$ if $j \rightarrow i$ and 0 otherwise, is the basis change matrix from the E_i 's to the E_j^* 's

Definition 2.3. The (proximity) *Enriques diagram* or *P-Enriques diagram* of a constellation C is the rooted tree Γ_C equipped with a binary relation (\rightsquigarrow), whose vertices are in one to one correspondence with the points of C , the edges with the couples of points (R, Q) such that $R \in Q^+$, the root with the origin of C , and the relation (\rightsquigarrow) with the proximity relation (\rightarrow).

The Enriques diagram codes the chronology and incidence data of the points in a constellation. Any (finite) rooted tree (without the supplementary data of a binary relation) may be the support graph of an Enriques diagram.

Remark 2.2. There is another graph in *dimension two* that may be associated to the (normal crossing) family of irreducible exceptional divisors obtained by blowing-up the points of a constellation. This is the so called *dual graph*, whose vertices are in bijection with the divisors and each edge is associated to the intersection point of two divisors. The graph supporting the Enriques diagram of a constellation and the dual graph of the exceptional divisors may be quite different. For instance the first one may be a chain but not the other, or viceversa.

A natural question is how to characterize the Enriques diagrams, i.e. which rooted trees equipped with a binary relation on the set of vertices are induced by some constellation. Given a rooted tree Γ , denote by (\succeq) the natural partial ordering on the set $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ of its vertices : $p \succeq q$ if q belongs to the chain from p to the root; similarly, if (\rightsquigarrow) is a binary relation on $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$, let $ind(q) = \#\{p \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma) \mid q \rightsquigarrow p\}$. For each vertex q , let q^+ be the set of consecutive vertices to q with respect to the ordering (\succeq).

Theorem 2.1. Let Γ be a finite rooted tree equipped with a binary relation (\rightsquigarrow) on the set of its vertices. Then Γ is the Enriques diagram of a constellation of infinitely near points C and (\rightsquigarrow) is induced by the proximity relation on C if and only if, for any vertices p, q, r of Γ , the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) $q \rightsquigarrow p \implies q \succeq p, q \neq p$
- (b) $q \in p^+ \implies q \rightsquigarrow p$
- (c) $r \succeq p \succeq q$ and $r \rightsquigarrow q \implies p \rightsquigarrow q$

If these conditions hold, then the minimum dimension d_P of a constellation whose Enriques diagram is the given one is at most $\max(2, \max_{q \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)}(ind(q)) + 1)$.

Proof. The necessity of the conditions follows easily. For the sufficiency, proceed by induction on the number $|\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)|$ of vertices. If $|\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)| > 1$, let r be a maximal vertex of Γ , and assume that a constellation C' of dimension d works for $\Gamma' = \Gamma \setminus \{r\}$. Let $r \in q^+$, and Q be the point of C' corresponding to q . The set $Y := \{P \in C' \mid r \rightsquigarrow p\}$ is contained in C'^Q by (a) and $Q \in Y$ by (b). By (c) one has $Q \rightarrow P$ for each $P \in Y \setminus \{Q\}$, so that $Q \in F := \bigcap_{P \in Y, P \neq Q} E_P$. It follows that $F \neq \emptyset$ and $\dim(F) = d+1-|Y|$, by the normal crossing of the divisors E_P , and on the other hand $ind(Q) \geq |Y \setminus \{Q\}| = |Y| - 1$. Now, we need a point R (in $X_{C'}$) corresponding to r , having the corresponding proximities, i.e. a point $R \in B_Q \cap F$ but not in $(Q^+ \cup_{P \in C'^Q \setminus Y} E_P)$. Such a point exists if $d \geq \max_{p \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)} ind(p) + 1$ (and at least 2), which is not less than $\max_{p \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma')} ind(p) + 1$ so the inductive hypothesis applies. This number is attained. \square

Remark 2.3. The minimum dimension $d_{\mathcal{P}}$ of constellations inducing a given P-Enriques diagram may be one less than in the general case if there are no two maximal vertices r , with maximum indices, say r_1 and r_2 , both in q^+ , such that $\text{ind}(r_i) = \text{ind}(q) + 1$. Precisely, the minimum dimension is $d_{\mathcal{P}} = \max(2, \max_{q \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)}(\text{ind}(q) + t(q)))$, where $t(q) = 0$ (resp. $t(q) = 1$) if $s(q) := \#\{r \in q^+ \mid \text{ind}(r) > \text{ind}(q)\} \leq 1$ (resp. if $s(q) \geq 2$).

2.2. Finitely supported ideals and idealistic clusters.

Definition 2.4. A *cluster* is a pair $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ where $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ is a constellation and $\underline{m} = (m_0, \dots, m_n)$ is a sequence of integers. The integer m_i is called the *weight* (or *virtual multiplicity*) of Q_i in the cluster.

Given a cluster \mathcal{K} as above, we can associate to it the following divisor in $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ with exceptional support: $D(\mathcal{K}) := \sum_{i=0}^n m_i E_i^*$. Hence, given a constellation \mathcal{C} , the choice of a weight sequence \underline{m} is equivalent to the choice of a divisor in the semigroup $\sum_{i=0}^n \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} E_i^*$.

Definition 2.5. Given a closed point $Q_0 \in X$, an ideal I in $R_{Q_0} := \mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0}$ is *finitely supported* if I is primary for the maximal ideal M_{Q_0} of R_{Q_0} and there exists a constellation \mathcal{C} of infinitely near points of X such that $I\mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}}}$ is an invertible sheaf. An infinitely near point P of Q_0 is a *base point* of I if P belongs to the constellation with the minimal number of points with the above property. We shall denote by \mathcal{C}_I the constellation of base points of I .

Given a finitely supported ideal I in $R_{Q_0} = \mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0}$, with associated constellation of base points $\mathcal{C}_I = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$, we can associate to it a cluster $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_I = (\mathcal{C}_I, \underline{m})$, called *cluster of base points of I* , as we shall describe now. For any point Q_i , $0 \leq i \leq n$, consider the chain constellation of preceding points $\mathcal{C}^{Q_i} = \{P_0 = Q_0, P_1, \dots, P_r = Q_i\}$; the *weak transforms* I_{P_j} of I at the points P_j are defined by induction on r by setting $I_{Q_0} = I$ and, for $i > 0$, I_{P_i} is the ideal in the local ring (R_{P_i}, M_{P_i}) given by

$$(x)^{-\text{ord}_{P_{i-1}}(I_{P_{i-1}})} I_{P_{i-1}} R_{P_i},$$

where, $\text{ord}_{P_{i-1}}(I_{P_{i-1}}) := \max\{n \mid I_{P_{i-1}} \subseteq M_{P_{i-1}}^n\}$ and x is a generator of the principal ideal $M_{P_{i-1}} R_{P_i}$. For any i , $0 \leq i \leq n$, the weight m_i is defined to be $\text{ord}_{Q_i}(I_{Q_i})$. Notice that the ideal I_{Q_i} is finitely supported and $m_i > 0$. Moreover, it follows by induction the following equality between ideal sheaves on $X_{\mathcal{C}_I}$:

$$I\mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}_I}} = \mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}_I}}(-D(\mathcal{K}_I)).$$

Remark 2.4. The completion (or integral closure) \overline{I} of a finitely supported ideal I is again finitely supported and $\mathcal{K}_{\overline{I}} = \mathcal{K}_I$ (see [49, Prop. 1.10]).

For a fixed constellation \mathcal{C} rooted at $Q_0 \in X$, we shall denote by $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ the set of finitely supported complete ideals I of \mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0} such that $\mathcal{C}_I \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. This set $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ can be endowed with an operation, called $*$ -product: given $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$, $I_1 * I_2$ is defined to be the integral closure of the product ideal $I_1 I_2$. Notice that $(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}, *)$ has structure of commutative semigroup.

Definition 2.6. We shall say that a cluster $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ is *idealistic* if there exists a finitely supported ideal I in R_{Q_0} such that $I\mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}}} = \mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}}}(-D(\mathcal{K}))$. Notice that this implies that $I \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and that m_i is the weight of Q_i in \mathcal{K}_I if $Q_i \in \mathcal{C}_I$ and $m_i = 0$ otherwise. The *galaxy* of \mathcal{C} will be the set $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}$ of idealistic clusters on \mathcal{C} .

From [48, Sect. 18] it follows a characterization of the idealistic clusters:

Proposition 2.1. A cluster $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ is idealistic if and only if $\underline{m} \neq 0$ and $-D(\mathcal{K})$ is $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$ -generated, i.e. $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}}}(-D(\mathcal{K}))$ is generated by its global sections on a neighbourhood of the exceptional fiber of $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} : X_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow X$.

As a consequence of this proposition, one has that the galaxy \mathcal{G}_C of a constellation C has a natural structure of commutative semigroup with the following operation: if $\mathcal{K}_i = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m}_i) \in \mathcal{G}_C$, $i = 1, 2$, $\mathcal{K}_1 + \mathcal{K}_2 := (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m}_1 + \underline{m}_2)$. Moreover, if $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{J}_C$, it is satisfied that $\mathcal{K}_{I_1 * I_2} = \mathcal{K}_{I_1} + \mathcal{K}_{I_2}$. Also, Proposition 1.10 of [49] shows that, given a constellation C and an idealistic cluster $\mathcal{K} \in \mathcal{G}_C$, there exists a unique finitely supported complete ideal $I_{\mathcal{K}} \in \mathcal{J}_C$ such that $I_{\mathcal{K}} \mathcal{O}_{X_C} = \mathcal{O}_{X_C}(-D(\mathcal{K}))$; actually, it is the stalk at the root of C of the sheaf $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}*} \mathcal{O}_{X_C}(-D(\mathcal{K}))$. If we set \mathbb{E}_C^\sharp the semigroup of effective divisors D on X_C with exceptional support such that $D \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X_C}(-D)$ is σ_C -generated, above considerations are summarized in the following result:

Proposition 2.2. *Given a constellation C , the assignments $\mathcal{K} \mapsto D(\mathcal{K})$ and $\mathcal{K} \mapsto I_{\mathcal{K}}$ give isomorphisms of commutative semigroups $(\mathcal{G}_C, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}_C^\sharp, +)$ and $(\mathcal{G}_C, +) \rightarrow (\mathcal{J}_C, *)$ respectively. The inverse maps are defined by the assignments $D \mapsto \mathcal{K}_D$ (where J denotes the stalk of $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}*} \mathcal{O}_{X_C}(-D)$ at the origin of C) and $I \mapsto \mathcal{K}_I$, respectively.*

Remark 2.5. Note that, in the above statement, for each ideal $I \in \mathcal{J}_C$ we are identifying the cluster $\mathcal{K}_I = (\mathcal{C}_I, \underline{m})$ with $(\mathcal{C}, \underline{m}')$, where $m'_i = m_i$ if $Q_i \in \mathcal{C}_I$ and $m'_i = 0$ otherwise.

Let $\text{Nef}(X_C/X)$ be the semigroup of non zero σ_C -nef divisors on X_C (also called either *numerically effective* or *semiample* divisors), that is, those exceptional divisors $D \neq 0$ such that $D \cdot C \geq 0$ for any exceptional curve (i.e. effective exceptional irreducible 1-cycle) C on X_C .

Proposition 2.3. [9, Prop. 1.22] *If C is a constellation over X then $\mathbb{E}_C^\sharp \subseteq -\text{Nef}(X_C/X)$.*

If the dimension d of X equals 2, then the effective exceptional irreducible 1-cycles of X_C are the strict transforms of the exceptional divisors. Then, a divisor $-D = -\sum_{i=1}^n m_i E_i^*$ is σ_C -nef if and only if $-D \cdot E_i = m_i - \sum_{j \neq i} m_j \geq 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$. This inequalities are classically known as *proximity inequalities* (see [22], Chap. II, book 4). But, in this case, it is also known that if $-D$ is σ_C -nef then it is σ_C -generated [22, 48, 13, 51]. Therefore, in dimension 2, the inclusion given in the statement of Proposition 2.3 is an equality. Hence, we have a satisfactory description of the idealistic clusters: a cluster is idealistic if and only if its weights satisfy the proximity inequalities. If $d > 2$ the inclusion given in Proposition 2.3 need not be an equality. This fact is shown in the following example, taken from [9]:

Example 2.1. Let X be a 3-dimensional non singular variety and let $C = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_9\}$ a constellation consisting of a closed point $Q_0 \in X$ and nine points Q_1, \dots, Q_9 in general position on a non singular cubic curve C_0 in the exceptional divisor B_0 (i.e. such that C_0 is the unique cubic curve in B_0 passing through the nine points). Consider the divisor on X_C given by $D = 3E_0^* + \sum_{i=1}^9 E_i^*$. $-D$ is σ_C -nef because, if C is any curve in B_0 , the inequality $3\deg(C) - \sum_{i=1}^9 e_{Q_i}(C) \geq 0$ ($e_{Q_i}(C)$ denoting the multiplicity of C at Q_i) is obvious if $C = C_0$ and it follows from Bézout's theorem otherwise. However, $-D$ is not σ_C -generated because, if otherwise, C_0 should be a fixed curve of the finitely supported ideal I such that $I \mathcal{O}_{X_C} = \mathcal{O}_{X_C}(-D)$.

However, the semigroup \mathbb{E}_C^\sharp has the property to be closed under adjoints. In fact, if $K_{X_C/X}$ is the relative canonical divisor of the morphism σ_C and $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ is an idealistic cluster, then the adjoint ideal $J_{\mathcal{K}} := \sigma_{\mathcal{C}*} \mathcal{O}_{X_C}(-D(\mathcal{K}) + K_{X_C/X})$ of the ideal $I_{\mathcal{K}}$ is again a finitely supported on C complete ideal, namely the one associated to the cluster with weights $\max(0, m_i - d + 1)$ for any i . This statement is due to Lipman. Hence, one deduces the following result:

Proposition 2.4. [52, Th. 3.3] *For a given constellation C one has that if $\sum_{i=0}^n m_i E_i^* \in \mathbb{E}_C^\sharp$ then $\sum_{i=0}^n \max(0, m_i - d + 1) E_i^* \in \mathbb{E}_C^\sharp$.*

Moreover, a given divisor $\sum_{i=0}^n m'_i E_i^*$ is the associated divisor to the adjoint of some finitely supported ideal if and only if $\sum_{i=0}^n (m'_i + d - 1) E_i^* \in \mathbb{E}_C^\sharp$. This follows from the definition and above result. For $d = 2$ this fact was proved in [41, Th. 1].

Definition 2.7. A finitely supported complete ideal I of a local ring \mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0} is said to be **-simple* if it cannot be factorized as **-product* of two proper ideals of \mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0} or, equivalently, I is not the **-product* of two proper ideals belonging to \mathcal{J}_C , whenever $I \in \mathcal{J}_C$ for a constellation C .

Remark 2.6. If $d = 2$ the product of complete ideals is a complete ideal and, hence, the operation $*$ coincides with the usual product of ideals; in this case, the $*$ -simple complete ideals are called *simple* complete ideals.

In [49] Lipman associates, to each point Q_j of a constellation $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$, the unique finitely supported complete $*$ -simple ideal \mathcal{P}_{Q_j} of R_{Q_0} whose cluster of base points $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{P}_{Q_j}} = (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}_{Q_j}}, \underline{m})$ satisfies the conditions: $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}_{Q_j}} = \mathcal{C}^{Q_j}$, the weight of Q_j equals 1 and the weight sequence \underline{m} is minimal for the reverse lexicographical ordering in $(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^{\ell+1}$, where ℓ is the level of Q_i . For simplicity of notation, we shall denote by $D(Q_j)$ the divisor on $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ given by $D(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{P}_{Q_j}})$, that is:

$$D(Q_j) := \sum_{Q_i \leq Q_j} m_{ij} E_i^*,$$

where m_{ij} is the virtual multiplicity of Q_i in the cluster $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{P}_{Q_j}}$. Since $m_{jj} = 1$ for all j , one has that the set $(D(Q_0), \dots, D(Q_n))$ is a basis of N^1 and the basis change matrix from $(D(Q_i))$ to (E_i^*) is the matrix $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{C}} := ((m_{ij}))$. As a consequence of this fact and Proposition 2.2 we get the Lipman's unique factorization theorem (see [49]):

Theorem 2.2. *Given a constellation $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$, for each $I \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ we can write formally, in a unique form, the ideal I as $*$ -product of the $*$ -simple ideals \mathcal{P}_{Q_i} associated with the points in \mathcal{C} :*

$$(1) \quad I = \prod_{0 \leq i \leq n}^* \mathcal{P}_{Q_i}^{r_i}$$

with $r_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $i = 0, \dots, n$. Moreover, the vector $\underline{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ can be computed as $\underline{r}^t = \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{C}}^{-1} \underline{m}^t$, where $\mathcal{K}_I = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$.

Remark 2.7. Notice that, in the statement above, $r_i = 0$ if $Q_i \notin \mathcal{C}_I$. Moreover, the expression (1) (with non necessarily positive exponents) means that there exists a $*$ -product of I times ideals \mathcal{P}_{Q_i} which is equal to a $*$ -product of ideals \mathcal{P}_{Q_j} , which distinct factors in both sides of the equality.

If $d = 2$ the situation is very simple because Zariski's theory of complete ideals (see [70] and [71]). In this case, there exists unique factorization of complete ideals as product of simple complete ideals. Moreover, the exponents r_i are non-negative. Lipman, in [51], provides a modern presentation of Zariski's results. The matrix $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{C}}$, in this case, coincides with the inverse of the transpose of the proximity matrix $\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $(D(Q_i))$ is the dual \mathbb{Z} -basis of $(-E_i)$ with respect to the bilinear pairing $N^1 \times N^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by the intersection product. The sub-semigroup $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$ of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ of those ideals which are $*$ -products of the ideals \mathcal{P}_{Q_i} with non-negative exponents is nothing but the free semigroup generated by the \mathcal{P}_{Q_i} . By the isomorphisms in Proposition 2.2, it corresponds to the sub-semigroup $\mathcal{LG}_{\mathcal{C}}$ of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}$ generated by the clusters $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{P}_{Q_i}}$ and to the sub-semigroup $\mathbb{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$ of $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\sharp}$ generated by the divisors $D(Q_i)$, $0 \leq i \leq n$.

2.3. Idealistic clusters and embedded resolutions. The objective of this section is, on the one hand, to define several concepts whose aim is to describe how an effective divisor in X passes through the infinitely near points involved by a cluster and, on the other hand, to state a result showing that, if the characteristic of the ground field \mathbb{K} is 0, then the morphism $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$ associated to the constellation of base points of a finitely supported ideal I can be seen as the embedded resolution of a subvariety defined by *general enough* elements of I . The above mentioned concepts will help us to precise the meaning of *general enough*. Recall that a projective birational morphism $\pi : Z \rightarrow Y$ is an *embedded resolution* of a reduced subvariety V of Y having an isolated singularity at $Q_0 \in X$ if Z is non singular, π induces an isomorphism of $Z \setminus \pi^{-1}(Q_0)$ to $X \setminus \{Q_0\}$ and $\pi^{-1}(V)$ is a normal crossing subscheme. Fix $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ a constellation over X with origin at Q_0 and set $S := \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0})$ and $S_{\mathcal{C}} := X_{\mathcal{C}} \times_X S$. We shall denote also by $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$ to the induced morphism $S_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow S$. The constellation \mathcal{C} can be naturally regarded as a constellation

over S with origin at its closed point Q_0 and $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} = \sigma_0 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_n : S_{\mathcal{C}} = S_{n+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow S_0 = S$ being its associated composition of blowing-ups.

Definition 2.8. Let $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ be a cluster, with \mathcal{C} as above. Let D be an effective divisor on S .

- (a) For $1 \leq i \leq n$, the divisor on S_i given by $\check{D}_i := (\sigma_0 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_{i-1})^* D - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} m_j E_i^*$ is called the *virtual transform* of D on S_i with respect to the cluster \mathcal{K} . The virtual transform of D on S , \check{D}_0 , will be considered to be D .
- (b) D is said to *pass* (resp. to *pass effectively*) (resp. to *pass properly*) through \mathcal{K} if for any $J = \{i_1 < \dots < i_k\}$ with $k = 1$ (resp. $k = 1$) (resp. $1 \leq k \leq d$) such that $E_J := E_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap E_{i_k} \subseteq S_{\mathcal{C}}$ is not empty, the multiplicity at Q_{i_k} of the inverse image D_J of \check{D}_{i_k} on $E_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap E_{i_{k-1}} \subseteq S_{i_k}$ (or S_{i_k} if $k = 1$) is \geq (resp. $=$) (resp. $=$) $m_J := m_{i_k}$.

If D and \mathcal{K} are as above and D passes properly with respect to \mathcal{K} , we denote the projective tangent cone to D_J at Q_{i_k} by $TC(D)_J$. This is a hypersurface of degree m_J in $B_J := E_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap B_{i_k} \cong \mathbb{P}^{d-k}$.

Proposition 2.5. [9, Prop. 3.4] *With the notations of Definition 2.8, the map which takes D to \check{D}_{n+1} (the virtual transform on $S_{n+1} = S_{\mathcal{C}}$) is a one to one correspondence between the set of effective divisors in S which pass through \mathcal{K} and the complete linear system $| -D(\mathcal{K}) |$ on $S_{\mathcal{C}}$. Moreover, for any effective divisor D in S :*

- (a) *D passes effectively through \mathcal{K} if and only if, for any $Q_i \in \mathcal{C}$, the multiplicity of the strict (or proper) transform of D at Q_i is m_i .*
- (b) *If D passes properly through \mathcal{K} then, for any J as in Definition 2.8:*
 - (i) *the subvariety E_J on $S_{\mathcal{C}}$ is not contained in the strict transform \check{D} of D ,*
 - (ii) *for $1 \leq k < d-1$, the scheme $E_J \cap \check{D}$ is the strict transform by $\sigma_J : E_J \rightarrow B_J$ of $TC(D)_J$ and for any $i \rightarrow J$ (i.e. $i \rightarrow i_\ell$, $1 \leq \ell \leq k$), the multiplicity at Q_i of the strict transform of $TC(D)_J$ is m_i .*

Given an element $f \in R_{Q_0} = \mathcal{O}_{X, Q_0}$ we denote by H_f the hypersurface in S defined by f .

Definition 2.9. A r -uple (f_1, \dots, f_r) of elements in R_{Q_0} with $1 \leq r < d$ is said to be *non degenerated* with respect to a cluster $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ if the hypersurfaces H_{f_1}, \dots, H_{f_r} pass properly through \mathcal{K} and, for any J such that $\dim E_J \geq 1$, the hypersurfaces $\{TC(H_{f_i})_J\}_{i=1}^r$ of B_J intersect transversally except maybe at proper points of B_J in \mathcal{C} .

Proposition 2.6. [9, Prop. 3.6] *If (f_1, \dots, f_r) is non degenerated with respect to \mathcal{K} , then $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} : S_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow S$ is an embedded resolution of the subvariety of S defined by f_1, \dots, f_r .*

Theorem 2.3. *If the characteristic of the ground field \mathbb{K} is 0, I is a finitely supported ideal of R_{Q_0} and \mathcal{C} is its constellation of base points \mathcal{C}_I , then the above morphism $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} : S_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow S$ is an embedded resolution of the subvariety of S defined by r , $1 \leq r < d = \dim X$, general elements in I .*

Proof. It follows from the preceding proposition and the fact that, since the characteristic of \mathbb{K} is 0, a r -uple of general elements of I is non degenerated with respect to \mathcal{K}_I [9, Prop. 3.8]. \square

2.4. Characteristic cones and factorization properties. As we have already seen, the results in dimension 2 concerning unique factorization of complete ideals as a product of simple complete ideals do not extend to higher dimensions. The use of *characteristic cones* provides an interesting framework to study factorization properties of complete ideals in dimension greater than 2. The main objective of this section is to provide an overview of this fact. To begin with, we shall define some convex cones related to a projective morphism, providing also some basic properties. Afterwards, we shall consider the particular case in which such a morphism is the one associated with a constellation. Let $f : V \rightarrow Y$ be a projective morphism between algebraic schemes over \mathbb{K} . Denote by $N_1(V/Y)$ (resp. $N^1(V/Y)$) the free abelian group of 1-dimensional

cycles on V whose support contracts (by f) to a closed point in Y (resp. Cartier divisors on V) modulo numerical equivalence. Recall that a 1-dimensional cycle C (resp. a Cartier divisor D) is numerically equivalent to 0 iff $D \cdot C = 0$ for all Cartier divisors D (resp. all integral curves C contracted to a closed point of Y) on V . Intersection theory provides a \mathbb{Z} -bilinear pairing $N^1(V/Y) \times N_1(V/Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which extends to a \mathbb{R} -bilinear pairing $A^1(V/Y) \times A_1(V/Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $A^1(V/Y) := N^1(V/Y) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ and $A_1(V/Y) := N_1(V/Y) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. The dimension $\rho(V/Y)$ of $A^1(V/Y)$ is finite and the above intersection pairing makes $A^1(V/Y)$ and $A_1(V/Y)$ dual vector spaces [43, Chap. IV, Sect. 4]. For simplicity of notation, given a contracted effective curve C (resp. a Cartier divisor D) on V , its classes in $N_1(V/Y)$ and $A_1(V/Y)$ (resp. $N^1(V/Y)$ and $A^1(V/Y)$) will also be denoted by C (resp. D). Let $NE(V/Y)$ be the *cone of curves* of V relative to f , that is, the convex cone in $A_1(V/Y)$ generated by the classes of effective contracted curves in V . Denote by $P(V/Y)$ the *nef cone* relative to f (also called *semiample cone*), that is, the dual cone of $NE(V/Y)$ or, equivalently, the convex cone in $A^1(V/Y)$ consisting of vectors x such that $x \cdot C \geq 0$ for every contracted effective curve in V . According to [43, Chap. IV, Sect. 4], the cone $P(V/Y)^o \cup \{0\}$ ($P(V/Y)^o$ being the topological interior of $P(V/Y)$) is generated by the classes of the relatively ample divisors D (this means that, for every coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} , the canonical map $f^* f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(mD) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(mD)$ is surjective for all m sufficiently large or, equivalently, Y is covered by affine subsets U such that the restriction of D to $f^{-1}(U)$ is ample). The *characteristic cone* relative to f , $\tilde{P}(V/Y)$, is defined to be the convex cone of $A^1(V/Y)$ generated by the classes of Cartier divisors D such that the natural sequence $f^* f_* \mathcal{O}_V(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_V(D) \rightarrow 0$ is exact. The inclusion $\tilde{P}(V/Y) \subseteq P(V/Y)$ is clear. Moreover, since some multiple of an ample divisor is generated by global sections, it follows that $P(V/Y)^o \subseteq \tilde{P}(V/Y)$ and hence $P(V/Y)^o = \tilde{P}(V/Y)^o$. Notice that, since f is projective, there exist relatively ample divisors and, therefore, the dimension of both cones $P(V/Y)$ and $\tilde{P}(V/Y)$ is $\rho(V/Y)$. When $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{K})$, the above defined spaces and convex cones are denoted by $A_1(V)$, $A^1(V)$, $NE(V)$, $P(V)$ and $\tilde{P}(V)$ respectively. Assume now that $S = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,Q_0})$, with X and Q_0 as in the preceding sections, and $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ is a constellation over S with associated composition of blowing-ups $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} : S_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow S$. In this case $N^1(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ coincides with the free abelian group $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}$ is a \mathbb{R} -basis of $A^1(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ [20, Lem. 15]. Moreover, the characteristic cone $\tilde{P}(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ (resp. nef cone $P(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$) is the one generated by the image in $A^1(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ of the divisors D such that $-D$ (resp. D) belongs to $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\sharp}$ (resp. $\text{Nef}(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$). If $d = \dim S = 2$, $N^1(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ and $N_1(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ are identified with N^1 . Taking into account the unique factorization of the ideals in $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ as a product of the simple complete ideals \mathcal{P}_{Q_i} (by Zariski's theory) and Proposition 2.2, one has that the semigroup $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\sharp}$ is freely generated by the divisors $D(Q_i)$. This implies that the cone $\tilde{P}(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ is the *regular cone* (which coincides with $P(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$) generated by the images in $A^1(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ of the divisors $-D(Q_i)$. For $d > 2$, the cone $\tilde{P}(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ contains the regular sub-cone $L_{\mathcal{C}}$ generated by the divisors $-D(Q_i)$ but, in general, one has $L_{\mathcal{C}} \neq \tilde{P}(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$. If $d > 2$, the cone $\tilde{P}(S_{\mathcal{C}}/S)$ is not, in general, regular (as we shall see later) and, hence, there is not, in general, unique factorization of finitely supported complete ideals as $*$ -product of $*$ -simple ideals. Furthermore, the regularity of the characteristic cone does not imply unique factorization of complete ideals (see [8, Example 4.2]). There is a weaker notion than the unique factorization which is detected from the structure of the characteristic cone: the *semi-factoriality*.

Definition 2.10. Let G be a commutative semigroup with cancellation law. An element $g \in G \setminus \{0\}$ is called *extremal* if g has no inverse in G and if a factorization (additively written) $ng = a + b$ (with n an integer) implies that $sa = qg$ and $tb = pg$ for suitable integers a, b, p, q . Two extremal elements x and y are called *equivalent*, $x \sim y$, if there are positive integers m and n such that $nx = my$. G is *semi-factorial* if to each $g \in G$ with $g \neq 0$ there is an integer $n > 0$ such that ng is a sum of extremal elements, and this factorization is unique in the following sense: if $ng = a_1 + \dots + a_s$, a_i extremal, $a_i \not\sim a_j$ for $i \neq j$, and $mg = b_1 + \dots + b_t$, b_i extremal, $b_i \not\sim b_j$ if $i \neq j$, then $s = t$ and $a_i \sim b_i$ after reindexing.

Notice that an ideal $I \in \mathcal{J}_C$ is extremal in $(\mathcal{J}_C, *)$ iff $D(\mathcal{K}_I)$ is extremal in \mathbb{E}_C^\sharp iff $-D(\mathcal{K}_I)$ generates an extremal ray of the cone $\tilde{P}(S_C/S)$. From this fact, it can be easily deduced the following result:

Proposition 2.7. *The semigroup \mathcal{J}_C is semi-factorial if and only if the cone $\tilde{P}(S_C/S)$ is simplicial (that is, it is spanned by linearly independent elements).*

The following result and the examples mentioned below show that, in general, the semi-factoriality of \mathcal{J}_C does not hold if $d > 2$.

Proposition 2.8. [20, Th. 20] *Suppose that $S = \text{Spec}(R)$, where R is the localization at (x, y, z) of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{K}[x, y, z]$. Let Q_0 be the closed point of S and let $\mathcal{C}_n = \{Q_0, Q_1, \dots, Q_n\}$ be a constellation over S such that Q_1, \dots, Q_n are n closed points in general position on the exceptional divisor associated to the blowing-up at Q_0 . Then $\tilde{P}(S_{\mathcal{C}_n}/S)$ is simplicial if and only if $n \leq 2$.*

There are several examples in the literature showing that the characteristic cone $\tilde{P}(S_C/S)$ can have very different shapes, indicating the existence of different factorization's phenomena:

- (i) It can be polyhedral (that is, finitely generated) but not simplicial [8, Example 4.1].
- (ii) It can have infinitely many extremal rays [20, Example 2].
- (iii) It can be non-closed ([8, Example 4.3] and [20, Example 3]).
- (iv) As we have pointed out before, it can be regular but with \mathcal{J}_C not having unique factorization [8, Example 4.2].

2.5. Toric constellations. Now we consider the toric constellations and proximity. We begin by recalling some definitions and fixing notations for toric varieties (for a detailed treatment see some of the basic references on this subject, e.g. chapter 1 of [59] or [42]). Let $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$ be a lattice of dimension $d \geq 2$ and Σ a *fan* in $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$, i.e. a finite set of strongly convex rational polyhedral cones such that every face of a cone of Σ belongs to Σ and the intersection of two cones of Σ is a face of both. Denote by X_Σ the toric variety over a field \mathbb{K} associated with Σ , equipped with the action of an algebraic torus $T \cong (\mathbb{K}^*)^d$. There is a one to one canonical correspondence between the T -orbits in X_Σ and the cones of Σ . Two basic facts of this correspondence are that the dimension of a T -orbit is equal to the codimension of the corresponding cone, and that a T -orbit is contained in the *closure* of another T -orbit if and only if the cone associated with the first one contains the cone associated with the second one. The *morphisms* of toric varieties are the equivariant maps induced by the maps of fans $\varphi : (N', \Sigma') \rightarrow (N, \Sigma)$ such that $\varphi : N' \rightarrow N$ is a \mathbb{Z} -linear homomorphism whose scalar extension $\varphi : N'_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{R}}$ has the property that for each $\sigma' \in \Sigma'$ there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $\varphi(\sigma') \subset \sigma$; (see [59], 1.5). Let $X_0 := X_{\Sigma_0} \cong \mathbb{K}^d$ be the d -dimensional affine toric variety associated with the fan Σ_0 formed by all the faces of a regular d -dimensional rational cone Δ in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. Recall that a rational cone is called *regular* (or nonsingular) if the primitive integral extremal points form a subset of a basis of the lattice. A *toric constellation* of infinitely near points is a constellation $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ such that each Q_j is a fixed point for the action of the torus in the toric variety X_j obtained by blowing-up X_{j-1} with center Q_{j-1} , $1 \leq j \leq n$. If a toric constellation is a chain, it is called a *toric chain*. The identification of constellations stated after definition 2.1 is the same in the toric case, with equivariant isomorphisms.

Codification of toric constellations and proximity.

By choosing a fixed *ordered basis* $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_d\}$ of the lattice N we obtain a *codification* of the toric constellations, as well as criteria for proximity and (as shown in the following) linear proximity. Let $\Delta = \langle \mathcal{B} \rangle$ be the (regular) cone generated by the basis \mathcal{B} . The blowing-up $\sigma_i : X_i \rightarrow X_{i-1}$ of the closed orbit Q_{i-1} , is described as an elementary subdivision of a fan, as follows. The variety X_1 is the toric variety associated with the fan Σ_1 , obtained as the minimal subdivision of Σ_0 which contains the ray through $u = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq d} v_j$.

For each integer i , $1 \leq i \leq d$, let \mathcal{B}_i be the ordered basis of N obtained by replacing v_i by u in the basis \mathcal{B} ; and let $\Delta_i := \langle \mathcal{B}_i \rangle$. The exceptional divisor B_0 is the closure in X_1 of the T -orbit defined by the ray through u , and each T -fixed point in X_1 corresponds to a maximal cone Δ_i of the fan Σ_1 , $1 \leq i \leq d$. The choice of the point $Q_1 \geq Q_0$ is thus equivalent to the choice of an integer a_1 , $1 \leq a_1 \leq d$, which determines a cone Δ_{a_1} of the fan Σ_1 . The subdivision Σ_2 of Σ_1 corresponding to the blowing-up of Q_1 is obtained by replacing Δ_{a_1} (and its faces) in Σ_1 by the cones $\Delta_{a_1, i} := \langle \mathcal{B}_{a_1, i} \rangle$ (and their faces), where $\mathcal{B}_{a_1, i}$ is the ordered basis of N obtained from \mathcal{B}_{a_1} by the substitution of its i -th vector by $\sum_{v \in \mathcal{B}_{a_1}} v$. The choice of $Q_2 \in B_1$ is equivalent to the choice of an integer a_2 , $1 \leq a_2 \leq d$, which determines a (regular) cone $\Delta_{a_1 a_2}$. Proceeding by induction on n we obtain a *codification* of toric chains and also constellations, since for each $Q \in \mathcal{C}$, the constellation \mathcal{C}^Q is a chain. The codification is given by trees with weighted edges, where the weights are integers a , $1 \leq a \leq d$, which give the *direction* in which the following blowing-up is done. The precise description follows.

Definition 2.11. Let Γ be a tree, $\mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$ the set of edges of Γ , d an integer, $d \geq 2$.

A d -weighting of Γ is a map $\alpha : \mathcal{E}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, d\}$ which associates to each edge of Γ a positive integer not greater than d , such that two edges with a common origin have different weights. A couple (Γ, α) is called a d -weighted tree.

Proposition 2.9. Let \mathcal{B} be an ordered basis of the lattice N and n a positive integer.

- (a) The map which associates to each sequence of integers $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ such that $1 \leq a_i \leq d$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, the toric chain $\{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ where Q_0 is the T -orbit corresponding to the cone $\Delta = \langle \mathcal{B} \rangle$, and where Q_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, is the T -orbit in X_i corresponding to the cone $\Delta_{a_1 \dots a_i}$ of the fan Σ_i , is a bijection between the set of such sequences and the set of d -dimensional toric chains with $n+1$ points.
- (b) A natural bijection between the set of d -dimensional toric constellations and the set of d -weighted trees is induced by the correspondence (a).

Remark 2.8. Note that in a d -weighted tree each vertex is the origin of at most d edges. A d -weighting of a tree Γ induces a partition of the set $\mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$ of edges, where two edges are in the same class if they have the same weight. To each class of isomorphism of d -dimensional toric constellations is associated a unique class of isomorphism of trees equipped with a partition of the set of edges, partition with at most d classes of edges [34].

Given a toric constellation by a d -weighted graph, a vertex following q through a chain with edges weighted by a sequence (a_1, \dots, a_k) is denoted by $q(a_1, \dots, a_k)$; if Q is the point corresponding to q , then the point corresponding to $q(a_1, \dots, a_k)$ is written in a similar way $Q(a_1, \dots, a_k)$.

Proposition 2.10. (Criterion for proximity in terms of a codification) $Q(a_1, \dots, a_k) \rightarrow Q$ if and only if $a_1 \neq a_j$ for $2 \leq j \leq k$.

Proof. The criterion follows from the fact that this is the condition to obtain, by elementary subdivisions of a regular fan, an adjacent maximal cone $\Delta_{a_1 \dots a_k}$ (corresponding to a 0-dimensional orbit) to the central ray of Δ_{a_1} (corresponding to the exceptional divisor) of the first subdivision of the cone Δ corresponding to Q . This is equivalent to saying that $Q(a_1, \dots, a_k) \in E_Q$, i.e. $Q(a_1, \dots, a_k) \rightarrow Q$. \square

We obtain a characterization of *toric* P-Enriques diagrams and the minimum dimension for a toric constellation with a given P-Enriques diagram ([34], [35])

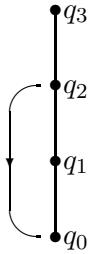


Figure (1).

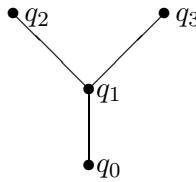


Figure (2).

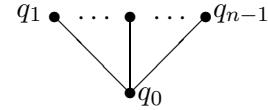


Figure (3).

Theorem 2.4. A P-Enriques diagram $(\Gamma, (\sim))$ is toric, i.e. may be induced by a toric constellation, if and only if:

- (a) The proximity index is non-decreasing, i.e. $\text{ind}(r) \geq \text{ind}(q)$ if $r \succeq q$.
- (b) If r is proximate to q , then there is at most one vertex s consecutive to r and not proximate to q , i.e. if $r \sim q$ then $\#\{s \in r^+ \mid s \not\sim q\} \leq 1$.

If these conditions hold, then the minimum dimension $d_{\mathcal{P}}(\Gamma, (\sim))$ of a toric constellation inducing the given P-Enriques diagram $(\Gamma, (\sim))$ is $\max(2, \max_{q \in \Gamma}(\text{ind}(q) + s(q)))$, where $s(q) := \#\{r \in q^+ \mid \text{ind}(r) > \text{ind}(q)\}$ is the number of consecutive points to q whose proximity index is greater than the proximity index of q .

Remark 2.9. The minimum dimension $d_{\mathcal{P}}$ may be greater than $d_{\mathcal{P}}$, the dimension in the not necessarily toric case (Theorem 2.1), because there are less points available, so one needs to add $s(q)$ to the proximity index, not just 1 as in the general case.

Corollary 2.1. A P-Enriques diagram $(\Gamma, (\sim))$ whose graph Γ is a chain, is toric if and only if the proximity index is not decreasing. In this case, the minimum dimension of an associated constellation is the index of the terminal point (and at least 2).

Proof. In the toric chain case the condition (b) of the theorem is automatically satisfied and $\max_{q \in \Gamma}(\text{ind}(q) + s(q)) = \max_{q \in \Gamma}(\text{ind}(q))$ holds. \square

Examples 2.1. (1) The simplest example of a non-toric P-Enriques diagram is a chain with four vertices, say q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3 such that, besides the trivial proximities of consecutive vertices, the only other proximity is $q_2 \rightarrow q_0$. In this example one has $\text{ind}(q_2) = 2$ and $\text{ind}(q_3) = 1$; condition (a) fails.

(2) Another example of a non-toric case is a graph of type \mathbb{D}_4 , with a non-central vertex as the root, and with only the proximities of consecutive vertices. In this case condition (b) fails. Remark that both cases may be induced by two dimensional constellations.

(3) If the central vertex is the root in a graph of type \mathbb{D}_n , with $n \geq 4$, and if the only proximities are those of consecutive vertices, then conditions (a) and (b) hold; the minimal dimension of a constellation inducing this P-Enriques diagram is $n - 1$ for toric constellations and two for non-toric ones. If q_0 is the root, then $\text{ind}(q_0) = 0$, $s(q_0) = n - 1$, $t(q_0) = 1$, and $\text{ind}(q) = 1$, $s(q) = 0$, $t(q) = 0$ for each $q \neq q_0$.

(See Figures (1), (2) and (3)).

Linear proximity and characteristic cones

In dimension two the exceptional divisors appearing in the definition of the proximity relations are (rational) curves. In higher dimension we introduce, in the toric case, a condition involving curves which will be finer, in general, than the proximity. This new condition arises naturally for toric clusters in higher dimension, from the generalization of the proximity inequalities.

Definition 2.12. Let $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ be a toric constellation. A point Q_j is *linear proximate* to a point Q_i with respect to a one dimensional T-orbit $\ell \subset B_i$ if Q_j belongs to the strict transform in X_j of the closure of ℓ . This relation is denoted by $Q_j \rightarrow Q_i$, or $Q_j \xrightarrow{\ell} Q_i$ if we need to specify the line ℓ involved.

If $R \rightarrow Q$ then $R \rightarrow Q$, but the converse does not hold in general.

Proposition 2.11. (*Criterion for linear proximity*) Let Q be a point in a toric constellation of dimension d . Each 1-dimensional orbit ℓ in the exceptional divisor B_Q contains in its closure only two fixed points, say $Q(a)$ and $Q(b)$. Then $R \rightarrow Q$ if and only if there are integers a, b and m such that $a \neq b$, $1 \leq a \leq d$, $1 \leq b \leq d$, $0 \leq m$ and $R = Q(a, b^{[m]})$ or $R = Q(b, a^{[m]})$, where $x^{[m]}$ means x repeated m times.

Proof. The wall running between the cones corresponding to $Q(a)$ and $Q(b)$ is the cone corresponding to the line defined by these two points in B_Q . The only maximal cones, obtained by elementary subdivisions, having this wall as a face are those corresponding to the points $Q(a, b^{[m]})$ or $Q(b, a^{[m]})$ for some $m \geq 0$. \square

In dimension two, proximity and linear proximity are equivalent. One implication may be generalized for toric *chains* in any dimension.

Proposition 2.12. If \mathcal{C} is a toric chain (in any dimension), the proximity relation determines the linear proximity relation.

Proof. If $R \rightarrow Q$, then $P \rightarrow Q$ for any P such that $R \geq P \geq Q$, $P \neq Q$, and these are the only proximities, for the intermediate points in the chain from Q to R , besides the proximities of consecutive points. Conversely, assuming this property, then $R \xrightarrow{\ell} Q$ for the line ℓ determined by the point Q^+ and the direction Q^{++} in the projective space B_Q , if Q^{++} is defined and precedes R , or any line through Q otherwise. Indeed, this assumption forces the code of R to be $Q(a, b^{[m]})$ for some weights a and b , $m \geq 0$. \square

Note that in general the linear proximity does not determine the proximity, even for chains.

LP-Enriques diagrams.

We introduce now some definitions leading to the notion of the so called (linear proximity) LP-Enriques diagrams. This is a LP generalization, for toric constellations of dimension higher than two, of the Enriques diagrams of two dimensional constellations. We will give later an application of these diagrams to prove a converse Zariski theorem. Given a rooted tree Γ , a subgraph formed by two chains with a common root and no common edge is called a *bi-chain*. If Γ is the rooted tree associated with a toric constellation \mathcal{C} , q the vertex corresponding to $Q \in \mathcal{C}$ and ℓ is a 1-dimensional orbit in B_Q , then $\Gamma_q(\ell)$ denotes the full subgraph of Γ with vertices corresponding to Q and to the points $R \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $R \rightarrow Q$. Let $\Gamma(q)$ be the family of the maximal $\Gamma_q(\ell)$ when ℓ describes the set of one dimensional orbits in B_Q . A vertex $q \in \Gamma$ is called *simple* (resp. *ramified*) if $|q^+| = 1$ (resp. if $|q^+| > 1$). The following properties are easily checked with the linear proximity criterion (Proposition 2.11).

Proposition 2.13. Let \mathcal{C} be a toric constellation, Γ the associated tree.

1. (a) For each $q \in \Gamma$, the family $\Gamma(q)$ is non-empty and the elements of $\Gamma(q)$ are chains or bi-chains with root q .
 (b) If $\gamma, \gamma' \in \Gamma(q)$ and $\gamma \subset \gamma'$, then $\gamma = \gamma'$.
2. (a) Two distinct elements of $\bigcup_q \Gamma(q)$ have at most one common edge.
 (b) Two edges with common ramification root vertex q (resp. the edge with the simple root vertex q) belong (resp. belongs) to one and only one element of $\Gamma(q)$.
3. (a) For each $q \in \Gamma$ and $r \in q^+$ there is at most one vertex $s \in r^+$ such that the chain (q, r, s) is not contained in any element of $\Gamma(q)$.

- (b) If (p, \dots, q, r) is a chain contained in a $\gamma \in \Gamma(p)$ and $s \in r^+$ satisfies 3.(a), then the chain (p, \dots, q, r, s) is contained in γ .

Definition 2.13. The *LP-Enriques diagram* of a toric constellation \mathcal{C} is the associated graph $\Gamma_{\mathcal{C}}$ equipped with the linear proximity structure formed by the family of full subgraphs $\{\Gamma_{\mathcal{C}}(q) \mid q \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{C}}\}$.

We obtain a characterization of LP-Enriques diagrams and the minimum dimension for a toric constellation with a given LP-Enriques diagram ([34], [35]).

Theorem 2.5. *The couple $(\Gamma, \{\Gamma(q) \mid q \in \Gamma\})$, given by a tree Γ and a family of full subgraphs $\Gamma(q)$, is the LP-Enriques diagram of a toric constellation \mathcal{C} if and only if the properties 1, 2 and 3 hold. The minimum dimension of the constellations with given LP-Enriques diagram is $d_{PL} = \max(2, \max_{q \in \Gamma}(|q^+| + n_q))$, where $n_q = \max_{r \in q^+} \#\{\gamma \in \Gamma(q) \mid r \in \gamma \text{ and } \gamma \text{ is a chain of length } > 1\}$*

Remark 2.10. A LP-Enriques diagram may be induced by two non-isomorphic constellations. In some cases, for instance if for each vertex q the family $\Gamma(q)$ has only bi-chains or is reduced to the vertex, then the constellation inducing the given LP-Enriques diagram is unique (up to isomorphism of constellations), and its dimension is $|q_0^+|$ if q_0 denotes the root. The maximum possible linear proximity dimension d_{LP} of a fixed tree, by changing its LP structure, is the number of edges. In this case all the chains (resp. bi-chains) have only one edge (resp. two edges) or are reduced to a vertex, for the maximal ones.

Characteristic cones of toric constellations.

For toric constellations the characteristic cone may be explicitly obtained (see [9], theorem 2.10). Note that in this case the characteristic cone coincides with the semiample cone (see [42], page 47). The natural ideals to consider are the invariant ideals for the toric action, so that the constellations of base points are toric. The conditions that such an ideal \mathcal{I} is finitely supported and complete are formulated in terms of the Newton polyhedron \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{I} relative to the local system of parameters of the local ring, induced by a basis of the lattice where the fan lives. The first condition is that the fan associated to the Newton polyhedron (which gives the normalized blowing-up of center \mathcal{I}) admits a regular subdivision obtained by elementary subdivisions of the regular cone Δ corresponding to Q_0 ; and the second one is that every monomial corresponding to an integral point of $\mathcal{N} + \Delta^\vee$ is in \mathcal{I} , where Δ^\vee denotes the dual cone of Δ . The following result generalizes, for toric constellations in any dimension, the two dimensional proximity inequalities found by Enriques. Recall Proposition 2.11.

Theorem 2.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be a toric constellation of dimension d .*

The characteristic cone associated with \mathcal{C} is the cone generated by the classes of the divisors $D_{\underline{m}} = \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{C}} m_Q E_Q^$ such that \underline{m} verifies the linear proximity inequalities $m_Q \geq \sum_{P \xrightarrow{\ell} Q} m_P$ for each $Q \in \mathcal{C}$ and each $\ell = \ell(Q(a), Q(b))$, $a \neq b$ $1 \leq a \leq d$, $1 \leq b \leq d$.*

Proof. The linear proximity inequalities are necessary, since they are equivalent to $(D_{\underline{m}} \cdot \bar{\ell}) \leq 0$ for a semiample divisor $-D_{\underline{m}}$ and the closure $\bar{\ell}$ of each one dimensional orbit $\ell(Q(a), Q(b))$. Conversely, if these inequalities hold, then $-D_{\underline{m}}$ is semiample since the classes of the closures of the one dimensional orbits generate the cone of the numerically effective curves NE , and then the divisor is σ -generated because σ is a toric morphism. \square

Remark 2.11.

- (1) A constructive proof giving the Newton polyhedron of the unique complete ideal associated to such a divisor $D_{\underline{m}}$ (or the corresponding *idealistic cluster*) is presented in [9] theorem 2.10 (ii).
- (2) From Theorem 2.6 and Proposition 2.4 one can characterize, in numerical terms, which toric clusters correspond to adjoint ideals of finitely supported ideals. In fact, such

toric clusters $(\mathcal{C}, \underline{m}')$ are exactly those such that the toric cluster given by $(\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$, where $m_Q = m'_Q + (d - 1)$, satisfies the conditions of Theorem 2.6.

- (3) Theorem 2.6 has been recently used by A. Lemahieu and W. Veys in [46] to describe the zeta functions for non degenerated hypersurfaces with respect to 3-dimensional toric clusters and prove the monodromy conjecture for them.

Corollary 2.2. *We keep the notations of the theorem. Let $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ be a toric chain.*

- (a) *The characteristic cone associated with \mathcal{C} is given by*

$$m_i \geq \sum_{j \rightarrow i} m_j, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n.$$

- (b) *The divisor $D_n = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n} m_{i,n} E_i^*$ associated to the special $*$ -simple ideal \mathcal{P}_{Q_n} is given by $m_{n,n} = 1$, $m_{i,n} = \sum_{j \rightarrow i} m_{j,n}$, for $0 \leq i \leq n$.*

Proof. (a) follows from the Theorem and the fact that for each point there is only one relevant inequality, since \mathcal{C} is a chain. (b) follows from (a) since the minimality property of \underline{m} is obtained if $m_{n,n} = 1$ and if every inequality involving an index $i \neq n$ becomes an equality. \square

The special $*$ -simple ideals, and the exponents of the factorizations are determined by the linear proximities:

Theorem 2.7. *Let \mathcal{C} be a toric constellation.*

- (a) *Let $(D_Q)_{Q \in \mathcal{C}}$ be the basis of N^1 corresponding to the special $*$ -simple ideals with base points in \mathcal{C} . Then $D_Q = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{C}} m_{PQ} E_P^*$, where $m_{PQ} = 0$ if $P \not\leq Q$, $m_{QQ} = 1$ and $m_{PQ} = \sum_{R \in \mathcal{C} \setminus Q} m_{RQ}$ if $P \leq Q$.*
- (b) *Let $\mathbb{P}_L = ((l_{PQ}))$ be the linear proximity matrix defined by $l_{PP} = 1$, $l_{PQ} = -1$ if $P \rightarrow Q$ and 0 otherwise. Then ${}^t \mathbb{P}_L$ is the basis change matrix from (E_Q^*) to (D_Q) .*
- (c) *Let \mathcal{I} be a toric finitely generated ideal with base points in \mathcal{C} . Then the exponents of its factorization in terms of special $*$ -simple ideals are: $r_Q = m_Q - \sum_{P \rightarrow Q} m_P$.*

Proof. (a) follows from corollary 2.2, (b). (b) and (c) follow from (a) and linear algebra. \square

Recall the definition of the LP structure of the tree Γ associated with \mathcal{C} (Proposition 2.13).

Corollary 2.3. *Let $P_{\mathcal{C}} = P(X_{\mathcal{C}}/X)$ be the characteristic cone associated with \mathcal{C} . The following conditions are equivalent: (a) The cone $P_{\mathcal{C}}$ is regular. (b) $(D_Q)_{Q \in \mathcal{C}}$ is a basis of the semigroup $P_{\mathcal{C}} \cap N^1$. (c) The cone $P_{\mathcal{C}}$ is simplicial. (d) The special $*$ -simple factorizations have only non negative exponents. (e) For each $Q \in \mathcal{C}$ there is only one (maximal) chain or bichain in $\Gamma(q)$.*

Proof. The conditions (a), (b), (c) and (d) are equivalent since the divisors D_Q form a basis of N^1 . The equivalence between (e) and (c) follows from the preceding theorem, and the fact that the supporting hyperplanes of the maximal faces of the cone $P_{\mathcal{C}}$ are those associated with the maximal elements of Γ_Q for each $Q \in \mathcal{C}$. \square

Remark 2.12. In particular, every toric chain constellation in any dimension has a regular characteristic cone. There are also non-chain constellations with this property.

We give now an application of the LP-Enriques diagrams for a converse Zariski Theorem for toric constellations. Recall the notations and results on the minimal LP-dimension d_{LP} of a LP-Enriques diagram (Theorem 2.5).

Theorem 2.8. *The characteristic cone of a toric constellation is regular if and only if its LP-Enriques diagram is induced by a two dimensional constellation.*

Proof. The characteristic cone of any two dimensional constellation is regular, by Zariski. Conversely, assume that the characteristic cone is regular. Then $\Gamma(q)$ has only one element for each $q \in \Gamma$, by the last Corollary. It follows necessarily that $0 \leq |q^+| \leq 2$. Now, $0 \leq |q^+| \leq 1$ implies that $0 \leq n_q \leq 1$ and $|q^+| = 2$ implies that $n_q = 0$. It follows that the minimal dimension d_{LP} of a constellation inducing the given LP-Enriques diagram is two. \square

In the general toric case, the characteristic cone $P_{\mathcal{C}}$ contains the regular sub-cone $L_{\mathcal{C}}$ which is given by the inequalities $m_Q \geq \sum_{P \rightarrow Q} m_P$ for $Q \in \mathcal{C}$. Notice that conditions in Corollary 2.3 are also equivalent to the equalities $\mathbb{L}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\sharp}$ or $L_{\mathcal{C}} = P_{\mathcal{C}}$. For a non toric two dimensional constellation \mathcal{C} , Zariski's theory shows that one also has $\mathbb{L}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\sharp}$ and that $L_{\mathcal{C}} = P(X_{\mathcal{C}}/X) = \tilde{P}(X_{\mathcal{C}}/X)$ is a regular cone. For $d = 2$, Zariski's theory asserts also further properties as the following ones:

- (i) If $I \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $Q \in \mathcal{C}$, then the weak transform I_Q is a complete ideal; so $I_Q \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}^Q}$.
- (ii) If $I, J \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ then $I * J = IJ$, so IJ is a complete ideal.
- (iii) If $\mathcal{K} \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is given by $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ then $\mu(I_{\mathcal{K}}) = m_0 + 1$, where μ stands for the minimal number of generators of an ideal.

The following result, due to E. Tostón [68], shows that above properties are also true for toric clusters in the sub-semigroup $\mathcal{LG}_{\mathcal{C}}$ of the galaxy $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}$ (recall the notations used at the end of Section 2.2).

Theorem 2.9. [68, Th. 3.1, Prop 3.2, 3.4] *Let \mathcal{C} be a toric constellation. Then one has:*

- (i) *If $I \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $Q \in \mathcal{C}$ then the weak transform I_Q is a complete ideal and $I_Q \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}^Q} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}^Q}$.*
- (ii) *If $I, J \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$ then $I * J = IJ$; so IJ is a complete ideal.*
- (iii) *If $\mathcal{K} \in \mathcal{LG}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is given by $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ then one has $\mu(I_{\mathcal{K}}) = \binom{m_0+d-1}{d-1}$.*

Part (iii) follows from (ii) and the fact that, in the toric case, the conditions of effective passage through an idealistic cluster are linearly independent. For it, (ii) is applied to the ideals $I_{\mathcal{K}}$ and M , M being the maximal ideal.

Remark 2.13.

- (1) If \mathcal{C} satisfies the equivalent conditions in Corollary 2.3 the statement of Theorem 2.9 is true for the whole galaxy of \mathcal{C} , as one has $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$. Thus, Zariski's theory is fully extended for such constellations. In particular, it is true for toric chains. This gives an additional insight to Theorem 2.8.
- (2) If \mathcal{C} does not satisfy conditions in Corollary 2.3 then the statement of Theorem 2.9 is not longer true for ideals in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}} \setminus \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{C}}$ as the following examples, also due to E. Tostón in [68], show.

Examples 2.2. Consider $d = 3$, coordinates x, y, z and let \mathcal{C} be the toric constellation consisting of two chains of respective edge weights given by $\{1, 2, 2\}$ and $\{3, 2, 1\}$. Let \mathcal{K} be the cluster supported on \mathcal{C} with \underline{m} -weights given by $3, 1, 1, 1$ and $3, 2, 1, 1$ respectively on above chains. Then one has

$$I = I_{\mathcal{K}} = \langle x^4, x^3y, x^2z, x^2y^2, x^2yz, xy^3, xy^2z, xz^3, y^3, y^2z^2, yz^3, z^5 \rangle.$$

Now, if Q is a 0-dimensional T -orbit connected to Q_0 by the edge of weight 3, then one has $(\frac{x}{z}\frac{y}{z})^2 \notin I_Q$ but $(\frac{x}{z}\frac{y}{z})^2 \in \bar{I}_Q$. Thus (i) is not true for I . On the other hand, one has $xy^2z \in I * M$ but $xy^2z \notin IM$, which shows that (ii) is not true for the ideals I and M . Finally one has $\mu(I) = \dim(I/IM) > \dim(I/I * M) = \binom{3+2}{2} = 10$, so (iii) is again not true for I . Notice that \mathcal{K} is an idealistic cluster. However \mathcal{K} is not in $\mathcal{LG}_{\mathcal{C}}$ as one has

$$3 = m_{Q_0} < \sum_{P \rightarrow Q_0} m_P = 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6.$$

Even it is not true that I^2 is complete when I is a toric finitely supported complete ideal. This happens, for instance, if $d = 4$ and $I = I_{\mathcal{K}'}$, where $\mathcal{K}' = (\mathcal{C}', \underline{m})$ is given by the constellation \mathcal{C}' consisting of the three chains with edge weights $\{1, 2, 3\}$, $\{3, 2, 1\}$, $\{4, 2, 2\}$ and respective \underline{m} -weights given by $3, 1, 1, 1; 3, 2, 1, 1; 3, 1, 1, 1$. If x, y, z, w are the coordinates, one has $x^2y^2zw \notin I^2$ but $x^2y^2zw \in \bar{I}^2$.

Remark 2.14. The exact conditions under which the equality $\mu(I_{\mathcal{K}}) = \binom{m_0+d-1}{d-1}$ is true for clusters are investigated in homological terms in [19].

3. GLOBAL THEORY

3.1. Configurations, global clusters and linear systems.

Definition 3.1. A *configuration of infinitely near points* (configuration, in short) is a finite union of constellations whose origins are closed points of X .

If \mathcal{C} is a configuration, as in the case of constellations, $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}} : X_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow X$ will denote the composition of the blowing-ups of all the points in \mathcal{C} ; moreover two configurations \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' over X are identified if there exist an automorphism π of X and an isomorphism $\pi' : X_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow X_{\mathcal{C}'}$ such that $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}'} \circ \pi' = \pi \circ \sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$. Given a configuration \mathcal{C} , the relation \geq and the proximity relation \rightarrow between points of \mathcal{C} are defined as in the case of constellations. Also, for a point Q in \mathcal{C} , we define the concepts of associated *constellation \mathcal{C}^Q of preceding points, level* of Q , its *proximity index* $ind(Q)$ and the set of *consecutive* points Q^+ as those referred to the maximal constellation contained in \mathcal{C} to which Q belongs. The exceptional divisors, its strict and total transforms and the lattice of divisorial cycles with exceptional support in $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ will be denoted as in the case of constellations. Also, the proximity matrix is defined, in the same way, as the basis change matrix from the E_i 's to the E_j^* 's. If $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^r \mathcal{C}_i$, where the \mathcal{C}_i 's are disjoint constellations, we define the *P-Enriques diagram* associated to \mathcal{C} as the disjoint union of the P-Enriques diagrams $\Gamma_{\mathcal{C}_1}, \dots, \Gamma_{\mathcal{C}_r}$. We also adapt in the obvious way the concept of *cluster* to the global case defining it as a pair $(\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$, where $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_i\}_{i=0}^n$ is a configuration and $\underline{m} = (m_0, \dots, m_n)$ is a sequence of integers; also, m_i is called the *weight* or *virtual multiplicity* of Q_i in the cluster. As in the local case, we can associate to the cluster the divisor with exceptional support $D(\mathcal{K}) := \sum_{i=0}^n m_i E_i^*$.

Definition 3.2. A sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} on X is said to be *finitely supported* if there exists a finite set S of closed points of X such that, for each closed point $Q \in X$, the stalk \mathcal{I}_Q is a finitely supported ideal in $\mathcal{O}_{X,Q}$ (resp. $\mathcal{I}_Q = \mathcal{O}_{X,Q}$) whenever $Q \in S$ (resp. $Q \notin S$). This implies that there exists a configuration \mathcal{C} over X (whose roots are the points in S) such that $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathcal{C}}}$ is an invertible sheaf. The *configuration of base points* of \mathcal{I} (denoted by $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}$) is the configuration with the minimal number of points having this property, that is, $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}} = \bigcup_{Q \in S} \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}_Q}$.

Given a finitely supported ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} , its *cluster of base points* $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}}$ will be the cluster $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}, \underline{m})$ where $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ is the above defined configuration of base points and, for $0 \leq i \leq n$, m_i is the weight of Q_i in the cluster $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}_O}$, $O \in X$ being the image of Q_i by $\sigma_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}}$. Notice that Definition 2.8 makes sense also for configurations. Also, given a cluster $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ and given a non-empty complete linear system $|R|$ on X , the set of elements of $|R|$ passing through \mathcal{K} form a linear system $\mathcal{L}_{|R|}(\mathcal{K})$ on X whose elements are in one to one correspondence with the complete linear system on $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ given by $|\sigma_{\mathcal{C}}^* R - D(\mathcal{K})|$. The correspondence is given by the assignation, to each effective divisor $D \in |R|$, of its virtual transform on $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ (defined in the same way as in Definition 2.8). Also, fixed a non-empty linear system $\varrho \subseteq |R|$, one can consider the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}(\varrho)$ whose stalks at the points of X are generated by the local equations of the divisors in ϱ . This ideal sheaf defines a closed sub-scheme of X , called the *base point scheme* of ϱ . Notice that $\mathcal{I}(\varrho)$ may not be finitely supported (resp. complete). The determination of the dimension of a linear system of hypersurfaces passing through a cluster is a very classical problem in algebraic geometry, mainly considered when the configuration \mathcal{C} consists of a set of (proper) points on a projective space \mathbb{P}^r in general position. It has been present in the works of Bézout, Plücker, Cremona, M. Noether, Bertini, C. Segre, Castelnuovo, Enriques, Severi and, more recently, Alexander, Hirschowitz, Ciliberto, Miranda, Harbourne, among many others. There are several conjectures and open questions on this problem and it is related to other topics like the 14-th problem of Hilbert [58], the symplectic packing problem [55, 69] or the Waring's problem in number theory (see Section 7 of [16]). For interesting surveys on this subject we refer the reader to [32], [16], [56] or [37]. However, we shall return to it later, but focusing our attention on the case of linear systems of plane curves.

3.2. Cones of curves of rational surfaces and P-sufficient configurations. As we shall see along this paper, techniques related to the cone of curves of a projective regular rational

surface have fruitful applications in several problems in Algebraic Geometry. So, we include here a brief exposition of the basic properties of the cone of curves, and also we recall the notion, introduced in [27] and [28], of *P-sufficient configuration* (over a relatively minimal rational surface). This concept depends only on the P-Enriques diagram of the configuration and it implies the polyhedrality of the cone of curves associated with the surface obtained by blowing-up the points of the configuration. The obtention of conditions implying the polyhedrality of the cone of curves is an interesting issue, as we shall see in the applications. Let Z be a regular projective rational surface and consider its cone of curves $NE(Z) \subseteq A_1(Z)$ and its closure with respect to the real topology, denoted by $\overline{NE}(Z)$. Notice that, in this case, we can identify the spaces $A_1(Z)$ and $A^1(Z)$; we shall denote them by $A(Z)$. We shall assume that $\dim A(Z) \geq 3$ (otherwise the cone of curves is regular). Recall that, if C is a convex cone of $A(Z)$, a *face* of C is a sub-cone $F \subseteq C$ such that $a + b \in F$ implies that $a, b \in F$, for all pair of elements $a, b \in C$. The 1-dimensional faces of C are the *extremal rays* of C . Fix an ample divisor H on Z . By Kleiman's ampleness criterion [43], $H \cdot x > 0$ for all $x \in \overline{NE}(Z) \setminus \{0\}$ and, hence, the cone $\overline{NE}(Z)$ is strongly convex. This implies that it is generated by its extremal rays. Consider the cone

$$Q(Z) = \{x \in A(Z) \mid x^2 \geq 0, H \cdot x \geq 0\}.$$

By the Hodge index theorem [39, V.1.9] there exists a basis of $A(Z)$ for which the intersection bilinear form on $A(Z)$ is given by the diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(1, -1, \dots, -1)$ in such a way that $Q(Z)$ is defined by an inequality of the type $x_1 \geq (\sum_{i=2}^{\rho(Z)} x_i^2)^{1/2}$ in the suitable coordinates. Then, $Q(Z)$ is the half-cone over an Euclidean ball of dimension $\rho(Z) - 1$, which is strictly convex. One has that $Q(Z) \subseteq \overline{NE}(Z)$ [44, II.4.12.1] and, therefore, the extremal rays of $\overline{NE}(Z)$ must be spanned by elements $x \in A(Z)$ such that $x^2 \leq 0$. The extremal rays of $\overline{NE}(Z)$ which are not in $Q(Z)$ are spanned by classes of integral curves C with $C^2 < 0$ [44, II.4.12.3]. Moreover, if C is an integral curve on Z such that $C^2 < 0$ then C generates an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(Z)$ [44, II.4.12.2]. The extremal rays of $NE(Z)$ generated by elements x such that $K_Z \cdot x < 0$ (K_Z being a canonical divisor on Z) are known as a consequence of the Mori cone theorem (see [44, III.1] for instance): they are exactly those spanned by the images in $A(Z)$ of the (-1) -curves (that is, integral regular rational curves whose self-intersection is equal to -1); furthermore, if there are infinitely many (-1) -curves, the accumulation points of the set of generated extremal rays must be on the orthogonal hyperplane to the canonical class, K_Z^\perp . However, very little is known concerning the region $NE(Z) \cap (K_Z \cdot x \geq 0)$. From the classical theory of surfaces, it is well-known that Z can be obtained by blowing-up the points of a configuration \mathcal{C} over a relatively minimal rational surface X , that can be either the projective plane \mathbb{P}^2 or a Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{F}_a := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a))$, a being a non negative integer, $a \neq 1$. We fix, from now on, both \mathcal{C} and X such that $Z = X_{\mathcal{C}}$. When $K_Z^2 \geq 0$ we have the following results:

- (i) If $K_Z^2 > 0$ then $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral (see [53] and [27, Cor. 1(i)] for the case in which X is the projective plane, and [28, Th. 2(a)] for the general case). Notice that this happens if and only if the cardinality of \mathcal{C} is ≤ 8 (resp. 7), whenever $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ (resp. X is a Hirzebruch surface).
- (ii) If $K_Z^2 = 0$, then either $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral, or the set of extremal rays of $\overline{NE}(Z)$ has a unique accumulation point, which is spanned by $-K_Z$ (see [27, Cor. 1(ii)] and [28, Th. 2(b)]). Notice that $K_Z^2 = 0$ if and only if the cardinality of \mathcal{C} is 9 (resp. 8), whenever $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ (resp. X is a Hirzebruch surface).
- (iii) If $K_Z^2 = 0$ and $K_Z \cdot D > 0$ for some effective divisor D on Z , then $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral [28, Th. 2(c)].

The cone of curves is not, in general, polyhedral. For instance, in [8, Example 4.3] it is provided an example of a chain constellation of 9 points over $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that the surface $X_{\mathcal{C}}$ has infinitely many (-1) -curves and, therefore, it has infinitely many extremal rays. The following result provides conditions for the polyhedrality and regularity of $NE(Z)$ and the characteristic cone $\tilde{P}(X)$ in terms of the existence of curves passing through a certain cluster.

Proposition 3.1. [28, Sect. 2.2.2] Set $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ and consider the cluster $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$, where $m_i = 1$, $0 \leq i \leq n$. Assuming that $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ the following properties hold:

- (a) If there exists a line passing through \mathcal{K} then the cones $NE(Z)$ and $P(Z)$ are regular, $NE(Z)$ being generated by E_0, \dots, E_n and the image in $A(Z)$ of the strict transform of the line.
- (b) If there exists a conic C passing through \mathcal{K} , then $NE(Z)$ is a polyhedral cone generated by E_0, \dots, E_n , the images in $A(Z)$ of the strict transforms of the lines passing through two points in \mathcal{C} , and the image of the virtual transform of C in Z with respect to \mathcal{K} . Moreover $\tilde{P}(Z)$ is a closed cone.
- (c) If there exists a conic passing through \mathcal{K} and $n \leq 3$ then $NE(Z)$ and $\tilde{P}(Z)$ are regular cones.
- (d) if $n \geq 4$ and there exists an integral conic such that its successive strict transforms pass through Q_0, \dots, Q_4 , then $\tilde{P}(Z)$ is not simplicial.

Assuming that X is a Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_a , $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral whenever a curve in the linear system $|(1-a)F + 2M|$ pass through \mathcal{K} , F being a fiber of the natural morphism $\mathbb{F}_a \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and M being the divisor of zeros of a non-trivial global section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_a}(1)$.

Now, we define the above mentioned notion of P -sufficient configuration.

Definition 3.3. Set $\mathcal{C} = \{Q_0, \dots, Q_n\}$ and consider the divisors $D(Q_i)$ such that $\mathcal{P}_{Q_i}\mathcal{O}_Z = \mathcal{O}_Z(-D(Q_i))$, \mathcal{P}_{Q_i} being the simple complete ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{X,O}$ associated with Q_i , O being the image of Q_i on X (see Section 2.2). Consider the $(n+1)$ -dimensional symmetric matrix $G := ((g_{ij}))$, where

$$g_{ij} = -\alpha D(Q_i) \cdot D(Q_j) - (K_{X_C} \cdot D(Q_i))(K_{X_C} \cdot D(Q_j)),$$

α being 9 (resp. 8) if $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ (resp. X is a Hirzebruch surface). The configuration \mathcal{C} is said to be P -sufficient if $xGx^t > 0$ for all vectors $(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $x_i \geq 0$ for all i .

Remark 3.1. Recall that the coefficients of each divisor $D(Q_i)$ are those appearing in the i th row of the inverse of the proximity matrix of \mathcal{C} . Hence, the matrix G is easy to compute and depends only on the proximity relations among the points in \mathcal{C} .

A general method to decide if a configuration is P -sufficient or not is given in [26], which consists of checking the non-emptiness of certain sets defined by linear inequalities. Also, a configuration is P -sufficient whenever all the entries of the matrix G are non-negative and the diagonal ones are strictly positive (for an example, see [27, page 86]). Furthermore, when the configuration is a chain, it is very easy to decide if it is P -sufficient or not:

Proposition 3.2. [28, Cor. 2] When \mathcal{C} is a chain constellation, \mathcal{C} is P -sufficient if and only if the last entry of the matrix G is strictly positive.

The following result is proved in [27, Th. 2] when $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and in [28, Th. 1] in the general case, and it shows that the P -sufficient configurations give raise to surfaces with polyhedral cones of curves.

Theorem 3.1. If \mathcal{C} is a P -sufficient configuration then the cone of curves $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral.

Remark 3.2. It can be proved that, if $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ (resp. X is a Hirzebruch surface) and the cardinality of \mathcal{C} is ≤ 8 (resp. ≤ 7) then \mathcal{C} is P -sufficient. For an example of a P -sufficient configuration with 11 points see [27, page 86].

Remark 3.3. If $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral, the configuration \mathcal{C} may not be P -sufficient. For example, take a configuration consisting of 9 or more proper points on a conic. The cone $NE(Z)$ is polyhedral (by Proposition 3.1) but, however, the configuration is not P -sufficient.

Remark 3.4. As a result which follows from [43], the topological cells of the characteristic cone $\tilde{P}(Z)$ (see [43, page 340] for the definition) correspond one to one to surjective morphisms from Z to a (connected) normal variety (*contractions*). Since there is an injection between the set of

topological cells of $\tilde{P}(Z)$ and the one of $P(Z)$ [8, Th. 2.1], one has that the polyhedrality of $NE(Z)$ implies that the number of contractions is finite.

3.3. Clusters of base points associated with pencils on surfaces. We shall consider now a particular type of linear systems on a projective regular surface X : given an effective divisor H , ϱ will be a linear sub-system of $|H|$ without fixed components and with projective dimension 1 (a *pencil* in the sequel). Such a pencil ϱ corresponds to the projectivization of the sub-vector space V_ϱ of $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H))$ given by $\{s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H)) \mid (s)_0 \in \varrho\} \cup \{0\}$, $(s)_0$ denoting the divisor of zeros of the section s . If $\mathcal{I}(\varrho)$ is the ideal sheaf on X defining the base point scheme of ϱ , consider the associated cluster of base points $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)} = (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}, \underline{m})$ and the associated divisor $D(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$.

Cones of curves and irreducible pencils

One can consider the linear system on X of all effective divisors in $|H|$ passing through the cluster $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$, which will be denoted by $\mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$. Then, it is clear that $\varrho \subseteq \mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$. The question we propose to answer now is the following one: when is this inclusion an equality? or, equivalently, when is a pencil determined by the class of H in the Picard group and its cluster of base points? A fixed basis of V_ϱ provides a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}V_\varrho \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ (actually this map is independent from the basis up to composition with an automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1). The closures of the fibers of f are exactly the curves of the pencil ϱ . For this reason, the elements of ϱ are usually called *fibers*. Moreover, the morphism $\sigma := \sigma_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}} : Z := X_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}} \rightarrow X$ is defined by the virtual transform on Z of the chosen basis of V_ϱ with respect to the cluster of base points $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$, and it is a minimal composition of point blowing-ups eliminating the indeterminacies of the rational map f , that is, the map $h := f \circ \sigma : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a morphism (see [4, Th. II.7]). It is clear that, if C_1 and C_2 are two curves on Z such that $C_1 + C_2$ is contracted (to a closed point) by h , then both curves C_1, C_2 must also be contracted by h . Therefore, the images in $A(Z)$ of all curves of Z which are contracted by h generate a face of the cone of curves $NE(Z)$, that we shall denote by Δ_ϱ . Consider the divisor $G_\varrho := \sigma^*H - D(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$. The linear system $\check{\varrho}$ on Z given by the virtual transforms of the curves in ϱ with respect to the cluster of base points is contained in the complete linear system $|G_\varrho|$, and the image of G_ϱ in $A(Z)$ is the same than the one of a general fiber of the pencil ϱ . As a consequence, G_ϱ is a nef divisor (since its associated complete linear system is base point free). Therefore, we conclude that $\Theta_\varrho := NE(Z) \cap G_\varrho^\perp$ is a face of $NE(Z)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Both faces Δ_ϱ and Θ_ϱ coincide.*

Proof. The morphism h factorizes as $h = t \circ \phi$, where $\phi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(G_\varrho))$ is the morphism induced by a basis of $H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(G_\varrho))$ obtained by completing the one given by the virtual transform of the fixed basis of V_ϱ , and $t : \mathbb{P}H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(G_\varrho)) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}V_\varrho \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ is the projection. A curve C is contracted by ϕ if and only if $G_\varrho \cdot C = 0$, and it is obvious that, in this case, it is also contracted by h . Therefore, one has that $\Theta_\varrho \subseteq \Delta_\varrho$. Since the strict transforms on Z of two general fibers do not meet, one has that $G_\varrho^2 = 0$. When $\dim A(Z) \geq 3$, the hyperplane G_ϱ^\perp is tangent to the cone $Q(Z)$ defined in the preceding section. So, we have the following equivalence (which is also valid when $\dim A(Z) = 2$):

$$x \in G_\varrho^\perp \setminus \{0\} \text{ and } x^2 < 0 \text{ if and only if } x \text{ is not a (real) multiple of } G_\varrho.$$

It is clear that there exists $y \in P(Z) \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\Delta_\varrho \subseteq NE(Z) \cap y^\perp$. But y belongs to G_ϱ^\perp , since $G_\varrho \in \Delta_\varrho$. So, by the above equivalence, y is a multiple of G_ϱ and hence $\Delta_\varrho \subseteq \Theta_\varrho$. \square

Notice that the integral curves which are contracted by h are exactly the strict transforms of the integral components of the fibers of the pencil ϱ and some strict transforms of exceptional divisors (the so-called *vertical* exceptional divisors). From this consideration and the above ones it follows the next result, whose proof is also implicit in [29] but in a different framework.

Proposition 3.3. *An integral curve C on X is a component of a fiber of the pencil ϱ if and only if its strict transform \tilde{C} on Z satisfies that $G_\varrho \cdot \tilde{C} = 0$. Moreover, in this case, $\tilde{C}^2 \leq 0$.*

We fix a closed immersion $i : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^s$ of X into a projective space; the degree of a curve F on X will be the intersection product $i^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^s}(1) \cdot F$.

The pencil ϱ is said to be *irreducible* if it has integral general fibers. The following proposition is also proved in [29] when X is the projective plane using the Cayley-Bacharach Theorem, but we show here a different proof.

Proposition 3.4. *If ϱ is irreducible then $\varrho = \mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$, that is, it is determined by the class of H in the Picard group and its cluster of base points.*

Proof. Reasoning by contradiction, assume that the projective dimension of $\mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$ is greater than 1. Take a curve $C \in \mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$ such that $C \notin \varrho$. The image in $A(Z)$ of the virtual transform of C on Z with respect to the cluster $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$ belongs to $|G_\varrho|$ and therefore, if \tilde{C} denotes the strict transform, it holds that $G_\varrho \cdot \tilde{C} = 0$ (taking into account that G_ϱ is nef and $G_\varrho^2 = 0$). Then, applying the above result, one has that the integral components of C are fibers of the pencil ϱ . If C_1 denotes one of these components, one has that its degree is strictly less than the one of the general fibers of ϱ (otherwise, on the one hand, C_1 would be a fiber of the pencil and, on the other hand, it would coincide with C , a contradiction). But, since the pencil is irreducible, the number of reducible fibers is finite. The contradiction follows from the fact that, by the initial assumption, there are infinitely many curves C as above. \square

Assuming that the characteristic of the ground field is 0 we prove the converse of the above statement:

Proposition 3.5. *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) = 0$ then ϱ is an irreducible pencil if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$.*

Proof. Reasoning by contradiction, assume that $\varrho = \mathcal{L}_d(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)})$ and ϱ is not irreducible. Then ϱ is *composite with an irreducible pencil*, that is, there exist rational maps $q_1 : X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $q_2 : \mathbb{P}^1 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that the closures of the fibers of q_1 correspond to an irreducible pencil ς of degree e , q_2 is generically finite of degree $n := d/e > 1$ and $f = q_2 \circ q_1$. Therefore, if C is a general fiber of ς , taking into account that $n\tilde{C}$ is linearly equivalent to G_ϱ , one gets that nC is a fiber of ϱ . Hence, general fibers of ϱ are not reduced, which is a contradiction. \square

Pencils at infinity

We shall assume until the end of this subsection that $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) = 0$. A specially interesting class of pencils on the projective plane \mathbb{P}^2 are the so-called *pencils at infinity*.

Definition 3.4. Taking homogeneous coordinates $(X_1 : X_2 : X_3)$ on \mathbb{P}^2 , a (linear) pencil (without fixed components) $\varrho \subseteq |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(d)|$, $d \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, is said to be *at infinity* if $V_\varrho = \langle F, X_3^d \rangle$, where $F(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ is an homogeneous polynomial of degree d and $X_3 = 0$ is considered as the line of infinity.

A particular case of pencil at infinity is obtained when $F = 0$ defines a curve C having one place at infinity, that is, it intersects with the line of infinity only in a single point Q and C is reduced and unibranched at Q . This is easily seen to imply that C is integral. This type of curves have been extensively studied by several authors as Abhyankar, Moh, Satayhe and Suzuki [1, 2, 3, 57, 64, 67]. All the curves in the pencil at infinity defined by F , except the non-reduced one, have one place at infinity and their singularities at the point of infinity have the same minimal embedded resolution than the one of C [57]. In [10] is proved a structure theorem for the cone of curves and the characteristic cone of the surface Z obtained by blowing-up the configuration of base points of a pencil of this type (which is a chain constellation). Actually, instead of the cone of curves, the *effective semigroup* is considered; it is the sub-semigroup $NES(Z)$ of $\text{Pic}(Z)$ spanned by the classes of the effective divisors.

Theorem 3.2. [10] Let ϱ be a pencil at infinity such that $V_\varrho = \langle F, X_3^d \rangle$, where $F = 0$ defines a curve having one place at infinity of degree $d \geq 1$, and let Z be the surface obtained by blowing-up the points in the configuration $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$. Then:

- (a) The semigroup $NE_S(Z)$ is spanned by the strict transform of the line of infinity and the strict transforms of the exceptional divisors.
- (b) The cones $P(Z)$ and $\tilde{P}(Z)$ coincide and are regular.

Recall that, in the local case, Enriques solved the problem of determining when there exists a germ of curve passing effectively through a cluster $(\mathcal{C}, \underline{m})$ leading to the proximity inequalities [22, 13], and Zariski considered the semigroup of σ_C -generated line bundles in order to establish the unique factorization of complete ideals [71]. In our case, global analogues to these problems consist of characterizing the semigroup $P_S^{st}(Z) \subseteq \text{Pic}(Z)$ generated by the classes of the strict transforms on Z of curves on \mathbb{P}^2 , and the semigroup $\tilde{P}_S(Z) \subseteq \text{Pic}(Z)$ generated by the classes of divisors D on Z such that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(D)$ is generated by global sections (notice that one has $\tilde{P}_S(Z) \subseteq P_S^{st}(Z) \subseteq P_S(Z)$, where $P_S(Z)$ denotes the semigroup generated by the nef classes). Concerning these questions, in [10] it is proved the following result:

Theorem 3.3. Let ϱ and Z be as in Theorem 3.2.

- (a) A divisor class D belongs to $P_S^{st}(Z)$ if and only if $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(D)$ is generated by global sections except possibly at finitely many closed points.
- (b) $\tilde{P}_S(Z) = P_S^{st}(Z) = P_S(Z)$ if and only if all curves in the pencil ϱ (except the non-reduced one) are rational.

Due to Theorem 3.2 the cone of curves $NE(Z)$ associated to a pencil defined by a curve having one place at infinity is always polyhedral. Since P-sufficient configurations give rise to polyhedral cones of curves, a natural question arises: when is the configuration of base points of such a pencil P-sufficient? The answer is given in the following proposition:

Proposition 3.6. [54, Prop. 3] Let ϱ and Z be as in Theorem 3.2. The configuration $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$ is P-sufficient if and only if $F = 0$ defines an Abhyankar-Moh-Suzuki curve (i.e. it is rational and smooth in its affine part).

Consider now a pencil at infinity ϱ given by an homogeneous polynomial F of degree $d \geq 1$ but not necessarily defining a curve having one place at infinity. Assuming certain conditions on F it is possible to describe the structure of the effective semigroup and the characteristic cone of the surface Z obtained by blowing-up the configuration of base points of the pencil:

Theorem 3.4. [11, Th. 3] Assume that ϱ is an irreducible pencil at infinity such that F factorizes as $F_1^{a_1} \cdots F_s^{a_s}$, where $d_1, \dots, d_s, a_1, \dots, a_s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_s) = 1$, F_1, \dots, F_s are homogeneous polynomials of respective degrees d_1, \dots, d_s such that the curves defined by $F_i = 0$ have one place at infinity and, if $s \geq 2$, $F_i \notin \langle F_1, Z^{d_1} \rangle$ for some i , $2 \leq i \leq s$. Then,

- (a) The effective semigroup $NE_S(Z)$ is spanned by the strict transforms on Z of the following curves: the exceptional divisors, the line of infinity and the curves defined by the polynomials F_i , $1 \leq i \leq s$.
- (b) $\tilde{P}(Z) = P(Z)$.

4. APPLICATIONS

4.1. Applications to the Poincaré Problem. Some progress concerning the theory of foliations have been done by using, as a tool, the language of configurations and clusters and, also, considerations involving cones of curves (sections 3.2 and 3.3). They are related to the so-called Poincaré problem. We shall summarize some of such progress but, previously, we will introduce briefly some background on the theory of foliations.

Background

We shall assume that $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$. An (algebraic singular) *foliation* \mathcal{F} on a projective smooth surface (a surface in the sequel) X can be defined by a collection $\{(U_i, \omega_i)\}_{i \in I}$, where $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is an open covering of X , ω_i is a non-zero regular differential 1-form on U_i with isolated zeros and, for each couple $(i, j) \in I \times I$,

$$(2) \quad \omega_i = g_{ij} \omega_j \quad \text{on} \quad U_i \cap U_j, \quad g_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i \cap U_j)^*.$$

The singular locus $Sing(\mathcal{F})$ of \mathcal{F} is the discrete subset of X defined by

$$Sing(\mathcal{F}) \cap U_i = \text{zeroes of } \omega_i.$$

The transition functions g_{ij} of a foliation \mathcal{F} define an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X and the relations (2) can be thought as defining relations of a global section of the sheaf $\mathcal{L} \otimes \Omega_X^1$, which has isolated zeros (because each ω_i has isolated zeros). This section is uniquely determined by the foliation \mathcal{F} , up to multiplication by a non zero element in \mathbb{C} . Conversely, given an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X , any global section of $\mathcal{L} \otimes \Omega_X^1$ with isolated zeros defines a foliation \mathcal{F} . Alternatively, a foliation can also be defined by a collection $\{(U_i, v_i)\}_{i \in I}$, where v_i is a vector field on U_i with isolated zeroes, satisfying analogous relations as in (2). Given $P \in X$, a (*formal*) *solution* of \mathcal{F} at P will be an irreducible element $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,P}$ (where $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,P}$ is the m_P -adic completion of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,P}$ and m_P its maximal ideal) such that the local differential 2-form $\omega_P \wedge df$ is a multiple of f , w_P being a local equation of \mathcal{F} at P . An element in $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,P}$ will be said to be *invariant* by \mathcal{F} if all its irreducible components are solutions of \mathcal{F} at P . An *algebraic solution* of \mathcal{F} will be an integral (i.e. reduced and irreducible) curve C on X such that its local equation at each point in its support is invariant by \mathcal{F} . Moreover, if every integral component of a curve D on X is an algebraic solution, we shall say that D is *invariant* by \mathcal{F} . Seidenberg's result of reduction of singularities [66] proves that there is a sequence of blowing-ups

$$(3) \quad X_{n+1} \xrightarrow{\pi_n} X_n \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_2} X_2 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} X_1 := X$$

such that the strict transform \mathcal{F}_{n+1} of \mathcal{F} on the last obtained surface X_{n+1} has only certain type of singularities which cannot be removed by blowing-up, called *simple* singularities. Such a sequence of blowing-ups is called a *resolution* of \mathcal{F} , and it will be *minimal* if it is so with respect to the number of involved blowing-ups. Assuming that the above sequence of blowing-ups is a minimal resolution of \mathcal{F} , we shall denote by $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}$ the associated configuration $\{P_i\}_{i=1}^n$ given by the centers of the blowing-ups. Note that each point P_i is an ordinary (that is, not simple) singularity of the foliation \mathcal{F}_i . An exceptional divisor B_{P_i} (respectively, a point $P_i \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}$) is called *non-dicritical* if it is invariant by the foliation \mathcal{F}_{i+1} (respectively, all the exceptional divisors B_{P_j} , with $P_j \geq P_i$, are non-dicritical). Otherwise, B_{P_i} (respectively, P_i) is said to be *dicritical*. Particularizing to the projective plane, it holds that a foliation \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^2 (of degree r) can be defined by means of a projective 1-form

$$\Omega = AdX_1 + BdX_2 + CdX_3,$$

where A, B and C are homogeneous polynomials of degree $r+1$ without common factors which satisfy the Euler's condition $X_1A + X_2B + X_3C = 0$ (see [33]). From a more geometrical point of view, \mathcal{F} can be regarded as the rational map $\Phi : \mathbb{P}^2 \cdots \rightarrow \check{\mathbb{P}}^2$ which sends a point P to $(A(P) : B(P) : C(P))$. The singular locus of \mathcal{F} is the set of points where this rational map is not defined, that is, the set of common zeros of the polynomials A, B and C . Moreover, a curve D on \mathbb{P}^2 is invariant by \mathcal{F} if, and only if, G divides the projective 2-form $dG \wedge \Omega$, where $G(X_1, X_2, X_3) = 0$ is an equation of D .

The Poincaré problem

We begin with a differential equation with polynomial coefficients of order 1 and degree 1, that is, of the type $Q(x, y)y' + P(x, y) = 0$, with $P, Q \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]$ or, in a more general form, given by the vector field $D = Q(x, y)\partial/\partial x - P(x, y)\partial/\partial y$ or, equivalently, the differential form $\omega = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$. It is said that the differential equation is *algebraically integrable* or that it has a *rational first integral* if there exists a rational function $R = \frac{f}{g}$, $f, g \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]$, such

that $\omega \wedge dR = 0$ (or equivalently $D(R) = 0$). This implies that the function R is constant on the solutions of the equation, that is, these are the curves whose implicit equations are of the form $\lambda f + \mu g = 0$, $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$ (hence all solutions are algebraic curves). In 1891, H. Poincaré [60] observed that, once we possess a bound on the degree of a polynomial defining a general irreducible solution, we can try to find the rational first integral by making purely algebraic computations. The problem of finding this bound in terms of the degree of the foliation is classically known as the Poincaré problem, although it was studied before by Darboux and also by Painlevé and Autonne more or less at the same time than Poincaré. From a more modern point of view, a vector field on the affine plane is given by polynomial coefficients if and only if it is the restriction of a foliation of the projective plane. So, the Poincaré problem can be treated in this framework. Then, we shall say that a foliation \mathcal{F} of \mathbb{P}^2 has a *rational first integral* if there exists a rational function R of \mathbb{P}^2 such that $dR \wedge \Omega = 0$. The substantial current interest in the Poincaré problem was stimulated by Cerveau and Lins Neto in [15]. In this paper, the problem is stated in a more general form, avoiding the assumption of the algebraic integrability. That is, if we assume that a foliation \mathcal{F} of \mathbb{P}^2 has an algebraic solution C , can we give conditions that allow us to bound $\deg C$ in terms of $\deg \mathcal{F}$? The main result of [15] gives an answer assuming that all the singularities of C are simple nodes (in this case $\deg C \leq \deg \mathcal{F} + 2$). Carnicer, in [12], proves the same inequality in the case that C does not pass through dicritical singularities of \mathcal{F} . However, there exist examples showing that, in general, $\deg C$ cannot be bounded in terms of $\deg \mathcal{F}$. A remarkable counterexample is given in [47] (families of algebraically integrable foliations of fixed degree and singularities of fixed analytic type are given, in such a way that the general algebraic solutions have arbitrarily big degree).

Results using infinitely near points

In [5], Carnicer and the first author extend in certain manner the result given in [12] when dicritical singularities appear. They use, as an important tool and unifying element in the paper, the language of infinitely near points and proximity. In fact, they prove proximity formulae for foliations [5, Prop. 3.5] and use them to give relations between local invariants of an algebraic solution and local invariants of the foliation. To state the main result, we need to introduce some notations.

Given a reduced invariant curve C of a foliation \mathcal{F} of a projective smooth surface X , let \mathcal{N}_C be the configuration over X that consists of those points in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}$ whose image on X by the composition of blowing-ups given in (3) belongs to C . For each $P \in \mathcal{N}_C$ denote by $s_P(\mathcal{F})$ the number of points $Q \in \mathcal{N}_C$ such that $P \rightarrow Q$ and the exceptional divisor B_Q is non-dicritical, and set $\nu_P(C)$ (resp. $\nu_P(\mathcal{F})$) the multiplicity at P of the strict transform of C (resp. the minimum order of the coefficients of a local differential form defining the strict transform of \mathcal{F} at P).

Theorem 4.1. [5, Th. 1] *Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation of \mathbb{P}^2 and C a reduced curve which is invariant by \mathcal{F} . Let $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{N}_C = \{Q_i\}_{i=1}^t, \underline{m})$ be the cluster such that $m_i := \nu_{Q_i}(C) + s_{Q_i}(\mathcal{F}) - \nu_{Q_i}(\mathcal{F}) - 1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$. Let d be a non-negative integer such that the linear system $\mathcal{L}_d(\mathcal{K})$ (of curves of degree d passing through \mathcal{K}) is not empty. Then:*

$$\deg(C) \leq \deg(\mathcal{F}) + 2 + d.$$

As an application, if either we fix the number of tangents at the singular points of \mathcal{F} , or we fix the equisingularity types of the curve at the singular points of \mathcal{F} , then concrete values of d can be obtained from the fixed data computing the linear system $\mathcal{L}_d(\mathcal{K})$ (this involves the resolution of a system of linear equations). The obtained bounds will be valid for particular types of invariant curves. It is worth adding that the above mentioned results of Cerveau and Lins Neto, and Carnicer are particular cases of Theorem 4.1 since, in both cases, it can be proved that $\nu_{Q_i}(\mathcal{F}) + 1 \geq \nu_{Q_i}(C) + s_{Q_i}(\mathcal{F})$ for all $Q_i \in \mathcal{N}_C$ (then, the results follow by taking $d = 0$). In [7], the result given in Theorem 4.1 is generalized for foliations of arbitrary projective smooth surfaces. In this case, one loses the concept of degree and, in addition to configurations

and proximity, the use of divisors and Intersection Theory is required. The main result is the following one:

Theorem 4.2. [7, Th. 2] *Let X be a projective smooth algebraic surface, \mathcal{F} a foliation of X , C a reduced curve which is invariant by \mathcal{F} and $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{N}_C, \underline{m})$ as in the statement of Theorem 4.1. If H is a divisor such that the linear system $\mathcal{L}_H(\mathcal{K})$ is not empty then:*

$$(D_{\mathcal{F}} + H - C) \cdot C_1 \geq 0,$$

where $D_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a Cartier divisor in the divisor class defined by the transition functions g_{ij} associated with the foliation (see the beginning of the section) and C_1 is the reduced curve consisting of the components of C not contained in the support of H .

Remark 4.1. If we take, in Theorem 4.2, $X = \mathbb{P}^2$, then one has that $D_{\mathcal{F}} = (\deg(\mathcal{F})+2)L$, where L is a line. Setting $d = \deg(H)$ one obtains the inequality $(\deg(\mathcal{F})+2+d-\deg(C))\deg(C) \geq 0$, that is, $\deg(C) \leq \deg(\mathcal{F})+2+d$. Hence, one recovers Theorem 4.1.

Also, a generalization of Theorem 4.1 for 1-dimensional foliations on the projective space \mathbb{P}^n is given in [6], also expressed in terms of infinitely near points. The above results have been improved by Esteves and Kleiman in [23] using arguments which do not involve infinitely near points. A recent result concerning the Poincaré problem is given by C. Galindo and the third author in [29]. In it, it is provided an algorithm to decide whether a foliation of \mathbb{P}^2 has a rational first integral and to compute it in the affirmative case. This algorithm runs whenever we assume the polyhedrality of the cone of curves of the surface obtained by blowing-up the configuration dicritical points in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}$, which we shall denote by $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$ (this happens, for instance, when this configuration is P-sufficient). The inputs of the algorithm are the projective differential 1-form Ω defining the foliation, the configuration $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$ of dicritical points and the non-dicritical exceptional divisors coming from $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$. We shall explain now the main ideas that give rise to that result. Assume now that \mathcal{F} is a foliation of \mathbb{P}^2 and let $\pi_{\mathcal{F}} : Z_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ be the composition of blowing-ups of the configuration $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$. We shall also assume that the cardinality of $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is greater than 1. If \mathcal{F} has a rational first integral one has the following fundamental facts:

- (1) A rational first integral R can be taken to be the quotient of two homogeneous polynomial of the same degree d , F and G , such that the pencil $\varrho \subseteq |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(d)|$ that they provide is irreducible.
- (2) $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$ coincides with the configuration of base points $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$ of the pencil ϱ [29, Prop. 1].
- (3) The algebraic solutions of \mathcal{F} are the integral components of the curves in the pencil ϱ and the images of their strict transforms on $A(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$, together with the strict transforms of the *vertical* exceptional divisors, generates the face of $NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ given by $G_{\varrho}^{\perp} \cap NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ see Section 3.3, after Lemma 3.1). Moreover, the *vertical* exceptional divisors are exactly the *non-dicritical* exceptional divisors (as a consequence of [30, Prop. 2.5.2.1] and [14, Exercise 7.2]).

Set n the cardinality of the configuration $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$ (then, $\dim A(Z_{\mathcal{F}}) = n+1$).

Definition 4.1. An *independent system of algebraic solutions* for \mathcal{F} will be a set $S = \{C_1, \dots, C_s\}$ such that the system

$$\mathcal{A}_S := \{\tilde{C}_1, \dots, \tilde{C}_s, E_{i_1}, \dots, E_{i_{n-s}}\} \subseteq A(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$$

is \mathbb{R} -linearly independent, where \tilde{C}_i denotes the strict transform of C_i on $Z_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\{E_{i_k}\}_{k=1}^{n-s}$ are the strict transforms of the non-dicritical exceptional divisors corresponding to points in $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$.

If the cone of curves $NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ is polyhedral and \mathcal{F} has a rational first integral one has that the face $G_{\varrho}^{\perp} \cap NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ has codimension 1 and, therefore, it is spanned by n \mathbb{R} -linearly independent generators of extremal rays. Moreover, due to the polyhedrality of $NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ and the inclusion $Q(Z_{\mathcal{F}}) \subseteq NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$, one has that a ray in $A(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ is an extremal ray of $NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ if and only if it is spanned by the image in $A(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ of an integral curve on $Z_{\mathcal{F}}$ with strictly negative self-intersection. Therefore, we can conclude the following

Proposition 4.1. *If $NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ is polyhedral and \mathcal{F} has a rational first integral then there exists an independent system of algebraic solutions S such that $\tilde{C}^2 < 0$ for all $C \in S$. Moreover, the hyperplane G_{ϱ}^{\perp} is generated by \mathcal{A}_S .*

We assume from now on that $NE(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$ is a polyhedral cone. The above mentioned algorithm consists of two parts. In the first one, from the data $\{\Omega, \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}, (E_{i_1}, \dots, E_{i_{n-s}})\}$ (which comes from the resolution of the singularities of \mathcal{F}), either one concludes that \mathcal{F} has no rational first integral, or an independent system of algebraic solutions is returned [29, Alg. 3]. The algorithm generates a strictly increasing sequence of convex cones $V_0 \subset V_1 \subset \dots$ such that V_0 is generated by $\{E_Q\}_{Q \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}}$ and V_i is generated by $V_{i-1} \cup \{\tilde{Q}_i\}$ for $i \geq 1$, where Q_1, Q_2, \dots are curves on \mathbb{P}^2 (ordered with non-decreasing degrees) satisfying certain conditions, being $\tilde{Q}_i^2 < 0$ among them. We stop when one of the following cases occurs: (1) there exists a subset S of $\{Q_1, \dots, Q_i\}$ which is an independent system of algebraic solutions, or (2) $Q(Z_{\mathcal{F}}) \subseteq V_i$. If case (2) holds but (1) does not occur, then we conclude that \mathcal{F} has no rational first integral (see the explanation of Algorithm 3 of [29]). The second part of the algorithm [29, Alg. 2] will be applied when, in the first part, an independent system of algebraic solutions S has been obtained. In the case that \mathcal{F} had rational first integral, the hyperplane G_{ϱ}^{\perp} would be the one generated by \mathcal{A}_S . Hence, the first step will be to compute the primitive (in the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^{n+1} \cong \text{Pic}(Z_{\mathcal{F}}) \subseteq A(Z_{\mathcal{F}})$) class $T_{\mathcal{F},S}$ such that the hyperplane $T_{\mathcal{F},S}^{\perp}$ is the one generated by \mathcal{A}_S and $T_{\mathcal{F},S} \cdot \pi_{\mathcal{F}}^* L > 0$ for a line L (see [29, page 8]). Notice that if \mathcal{F} had a rational first integral then G_{ϱ} should be equal to $\alpha T_{\mathcal{F},S}$ for some integer $\alpha > 0$. By [29, Prop. 4] one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) $T_{\mathcal{F},S}^2 \neq 0$. In this case \mathcal{F} has not a rational first integral (since, otherwise, the equality $G_{\varrho}^2 = 0$ gives a contradiction).
- (2) The coefficients of all the elements of \mathcal{A}_S in the decomposition of $T_{\mathcal{F},S}$ as linear combination of \mathcal{A}_S are strictly positive. In this case [29, Th. 2] shows the existence of a unique possible value for α . If the dimension of the space of global sections $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \pi_{\mathcal{F}*} \mathcal{O}_{Z_{\mathcal{F}}}(\alpha T_{\mathcal{F},S}))$ is not 2, then \mathcal{F} has not a rational first integral (otherwise we have a contradiction, since V_{ϱ} would coincide with this space by Prop. 3.4). If the above dimension is 2, then one can compute a basis $\{F, G\}$ of the space. If $\Omega \wedge d(F/G) = 0$ then F/G is a first integral; otherwise, \mathcal{F} is not algebraically integrable.
- (3) The set $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid h^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \pi_{\mathcal{F}*} \mathcal{O}_{Z_{\mathcal{F}}}(\lambda T_{\mathcal{F},S})) \geq 2\}$ is not empty. In this case one can take α to be the minimum of this set and proceed as in the above case.

Remark 4.2. Although the algorithm is expressed, for clarity, in terms of divisors, it involves the computation of linear systems of plane curves coming from clusters. For instance, to find the curves Q_1, Q_2, \dots one takes clusters $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}, \underline{m})$ and, beginning with $d = 1$ and increasing d successively, computes (for each fixed value of d) all the linear systems $\mathcal{L}_d(\mathcal{K})$ with $(d; \underline{m})$ satisfying certain properties: $d^2 - \sum m_i^2 < 0$, the proximity inequalities and other properties coming from the adjunction formula. These properties come from the fact that we want that \tilde{Q}_i be linearly equivalent to $d\pi_{\mathcal{F}}^* L - D(\mathcal{K})$ (L being a general line). The computation of basis of the linear systems involves the resolution of systems of linear equations. We are finding non-empty linear systems $\mathcal{L}_d(\mathcal{K})$ (whose projective dimension will be, a fortiori, equal to 0) whose unique curve Q_i passes effectively through the cluster \mathcal{K} .

4.2. Applications to the Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture. Clusters of infinitely near points have been applied also to obtain results dealing with the so-called Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture and related problems. Fixing $r + 1$ points P_0, P_1, \dots, P_r of \mathbb{P}^2 in general position and given $r + 1$ non-negative integers $\underline{m} = (m_0, m_1, \dots, m_r)$, the linear system $\mathcal{L}_d(\underline{m})$ of plane projective curves of fixed degree d having multiplicity m_i (or larger) at P_i for each i , has an expected dimension (attained when all the conditions being imposed are independent):

$$\text{edim } \mathcal{L}_d(\underline{m}) := \max \left\{ \frac{d(d+3)}{2} - \sum_{i=0}^r \frac{m_i(m_i+1)}{2}, -1 \right\}.$$

Those systems whose dimension is larger than the expected one are called *special*. The Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture intends to give a description of all special linear systems. One of the equivalent formulations of this conjecture asserts that a linear system is special if and only if it has a multiple fixed component such that its strict transform on the surface obtained by blowing-up the points P_0, P_1, \dots, P_r is a (-1) -curve. This conjecture goes back to B. Segre [65] and it has been reformulated by several authors (see [36], [31], [40], [38], [17], [18], and [16] for a survey). There exists an extensive literature either giving partial proofs of the conjecture or dealing with related subjects. It is out of the scope of this paper to give a global overview of the topic; [37], [56], [16] and references given therein will be helpful for the interested reader. We mention here the result given in [61], where the semicontinuity theorem and a sequence of specializations to constellations of infinitely near points are used to obtain an algorithm for computing an upper bound for the least degree d for which $r + 1 \geq 9$ general points of given multiplicities m_0, m_1, \dots, m_r impose independent conditions to the linear system of curves of degree d (that is, the *regularity* of the system of multiplicities); also, an explicit formula for a bound is obtained when all the multiplicities are equal to m : $d + 2 \geq (m + 1)(\sqrt{r + 2.9} + \pi/8)$ (the Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture implies that the imposed conditions are independent when $d(d + 3) \geq (r + 1)m(m + 1) - 2$). In [54] it is provided an unbounded family of systems of multiplicities $(m_i)_{i=0}^r$ for which the Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture is satisfied (considering \mathbb{C} as the base field). This result is obtained specializing the $r + 1$ general points to the configuration of base points of the pencil at infinity defined by an Abhyankar-Moh-Suzuki curve and using semicontinuity. The statement is the following one:

Theorem 4.3. *Let ϱ be the pencil at infinity defined by an Abhyankar-Moh-Suzuki curve that is not a line and let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)} = \{Q_0, Q_1, \dots, Q_r\}$ be its constellation of base points. Let $\underline{m} = (m_0, m_1, \dots, m_r)$ be a system of multiplicities such that the cluster $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}, \underline{m})$ satisfies the proximity inequalities $m_i - \sum_{Q_j \rightarrow Q_i} m_j \geq 0$, $0 \leq i \leq r$, the second one being a strict inequality (that is, $m_1 - \sum_{Q_j \rightarrow Q_1} m_j > 0$). If the linear system (supported at general points) $\mathcal{L}_d(\underline{m})$ is special, then it has a multiple fixed component whose strict transform on the surface obtained by blowing-up the general points is a (-1) -curve. Furthermore, this curve is the line joining the points corresponding with the multiplicities m_0 and m_1 .*

Notice that the above result depends only on the P-Enriques diagram associated with the resolution of the singularity at infinity of the fixed Abhyankar-Moh-Suzuki curve, and not on the curve itself. These P-Enriques diagrams are completely characterized (see [24] and [25]) and each of them provides an unbounded family of multiplicities for which the Harbourne-Hirschowitz Conjecture is satisfied. It is worth adding that some of the facts in which the proof of Theorem 4.3 is based are the above mentioned results (Theorems 3.2 and 3.3) on the structure of the effective semigroup, the nef cone and the characteristic cone of the surface obtained by eliminating the base points of a pencil defined by a curve having one place at infinity. In addition, it is relevant the fact that the configurations $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(\varrho)}$ as in the statement of Theorem 4.3 are P-sufficient (Prop. 3.6). In [54] it is also generalized the algorithm given in [61] for bounding the regularity of a system of multiplicities by using P-Enriques diagrams of pencils at infinity associated with Abhyankar-Moh-Suzuki curves.

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